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THE GOVERNOR TROUBLED

Doubts Regarding the Proper Treatment of the Raines Bill.

NO HEARINGS WILL BE GRANTED

A Question Whether the Mayors Shall Be Permitted a Voice in Determining the Fate of the Measure.

ALBANY, March 13.—Gov. Morton purposes to act on the Raines Liquor Tax bill without giving any one an opportunity to come before him and make arguments.

This announcement was made at the Executive Chamber this afternoon, after the bill had been on the Governor's desk for three or four hours. Coupled with it was the suggestion that whoever had anything to say for or against the bill might send a brief, which would receive "careful consideration."

This determination of the Governor doubtless is wise—that is, if he desires to do anything else during the next ten days. Thus early there are indications that many individuals and organizations would like to make arguments before him, and if he should once throw open the doors of his office for hearings, the business of the department would be swamped. Many applications for hearings have been received from all over the State.

Mayor John Boyd Thacher of this city sent telegrams to the Mayors of the leading cities in the State this morning, saying that he intended to ask Gov. Morton for an opportunity to speak against the bill, and he requested permission to add the names of those addressed to the petition.

He received affirmative replies from the Mayors of Rome, Ogdensburg, Hudson, Troy, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Gloversville, Elmira, Niagara Falls, Auburn, and Binghamton.

Upon receiving the replies, Mayor Thacher sent a letter to Gov. Morton, stating that, while the Legislature had interpreted the Raines bill as general in its application, and therefore not to be submitted to the Mayors and local legislative bodies, he could not conceive of a measure which more directly and specifically affected the cities of the State. The advocates of the bill had sought to identify all its opponents with the dealers and controllers of the liquor traffic of the State; there were far higher issues at stake than the protection to any one trade or industry. He asked for a hearing on the measure on behalf of his own city, and was authorized to make a similar request by the Mayors of cities mentioned above.

The Raines bill, duly signed by Speaker Fish and Lieut. Gov. Saxton, was taken to Gov. Morton at 10:15 o'clock this morning. Mr. Raines, Mr. Fish, and some others who have been interested in crowding it through the Legislature, called soon after and briefly discussed the measure. By them it is regarded as almost a certainty that Gov. Morton will sign it.

Two other propositions of interest are made by them, namely, that, now the Raines bill is out of the way, a measure for the relief of saloon keepers in New-York City affected by the Cairns decision in the Court of Appeals will be passed, and that there will be a struggle to pass a bill giving a one-half rate license for the sale of beer and ale. The last is by no means as certain to go through as the former. There is little doubt that such a measure could be passed by the Assembly. Speaker Fish said to-day he would not oppose it, but Mr. Raines regards it as a declaration that his pet measure was in part wrong, and for that reason probably would fight it.

The Raines bill is likely to be a centre of interest so long as it shall remain in the Governor's hands. Charles Z. Lincoln, the Governor's legal adviser, is not certain that it must not be sent to the Mayors of all the cities of the State for their approval, under that section of the Constitution which requires that bills especially affecting cities be acted on by the local authorities. This Raines measure, of course, is a general bill, but the question has arisen because it has special provisions for various cities. The price fixed for licenses and the penalties are different in New-York City from those governing Brooklyn, and both are different from Buffalo.

Senator Cantor said to-day that he believed those sections which make special provisions for individual cities would make it necessary to send the bill to the Mayors. Senator Coggeshall said he took the same view. Mr. Raines said this question had been considered two weeks ago, and several good lawyers had advised that the bill need not go to the Mayors.

Mr. Lincoln, however, is in doubt, and intends to give a day or two of consideration before he advises the Governor. If he should decide that it must be sent to the Mayors, complications would instantly begin. Some of the Mayors would put their veto upon the bill. If some favored it, as well, then the question would arise whether a single Mayor's veto, or a veto from a majority of the Mayors, would require the repassage of the bill by the Legislature. Under the Constitution, city bills sent to a single Mayor which are vetoed must be passed again before they may become laws.

There is much discussion of the time within which Gov. Morton may act if he shall decide not to send the bill to the Mayors. The point of interest lies in the fact that the State Convention to elect delegates to St. Louis will be held March 24. It is agreed that Sundays are not to be counted in the ten-day period. If to-day be reckoned as one of the ten, then the Governor must act March 24. Many hold that to-day is not to be counted, and on that basis of reckoning the Governor may hold the bill until after the convention shall have met and adjourned, unless it should hold more than one day.

Gov. Morton is said to be decidedly disgusted at the methods which have been employed in both houses to pass the Raines bill. As there is a large Republican majority in each house, and the bill was made a party measure, the Governor, it is said, thinks that ordinary and dignified methods should have been employed. He is not in sympathy with the high-handed overturning of the rules and the arbitrary and tyrannical procedure which has prevailed here this week.

Mr. O'Grady, at the opening of the day's session in the House, moved that the reading of the journal be dispensed with. Objection was made by Mr. Stanchfield, who asked that the names of Messrs. Ebbetts, G. Meyer, and Goodman be placed upon the journal as in opposition to the Raines bill. The gentlemen were unable to get into the chamber, Mr. Stanchfield said.

Mr. Finn asked that a similar notice be placed upon the journal regarding Mr. Kempner.

There was no objection, and the Chair ordered that the names of the four Assemblymen be recorded as being opposed to the Raines bill, and that they would have voted against it if present.

DESPERATE EXAMPLE OF GAG LAW.

What John C. Sheehan Says of the Raines Bill and Its Effects.

"The Raines bill has been passed by both branches of the Republican Legislature by the aid of the most desperate application of gag law ever known in the history of legislation in this State," said John C. Sheehan, the executive head of Tammany, yesterday. "The methods resorted to in the Assembly were, in my opinion, unconstitutional.

"The Raines bill is absolutely and inherently a Republican measure. It could emanate from no party except the party that has for its basic law the plan of the centralization of power, and the idea of centralizing power was never better typified than in this monstrous bill. It gets right back to the fundamental principles of the Republican Party. It seeks to absorb all the power within a few.

"It puts a premium on bigotry, and it distinctly favors the interests of the rich man as against the poor man. And, above all, it has the most obnoxious provision in it which requires this city to pay over to the State one-third of the revenue received from the liquor tax. This is a hardship of a severe character on the wealthy taxpayer, and also on the poor people, who, through the high rents which they have to pay, will have to contribute perhaps more than their share of this additional tax, which will go simply to reduce the tax of people in the rural Republican districts.

"There can be no doubt whatever that the Democratic State ticket to be nominated this year will be elected, if the people of this State desire to preserve intact the rights to which they are inherently entitled. All that the Democrats have to do is to proceed with care and caution in selecting the men who are to represent them as their standard bearers in the coming campaign. A Democrat should and will be nominated for Governor by the State Convention who will be supported by every Democrat. Such a Democrat will also be supported by all independent Republicans and all men who cherish the people's rights.

"Tammany Hall will support any man who is nominated by the State Convention, and support him, as it has always done, to the fullest extent of its powers. I believe that the Democratic candidate will not only be supported by the Tammany men, but by every honest and sincere Democrat in this city, as well as by every independent Republican who believes in fair play."

TO PROTEST AGAINST THE BILL.

Delegation to Visit Albany—The Opinion of Commissioner Harburger.

The Steckler Association has received a large number of replies to a circular letter sent out a few days ago, asking citizens, clubs, and societies affected by the Raines bill to visit Albany on a day to be known as "Oppression Day" and make formal protest against the signing of the measure by the Governor. The Steckler Association promises a contingent 500 strong. Charles Steckler said yesterday:

"All saloon keepers need do is to refuse to take out an eight-hundred-dollar license, hire a clerk who is a licensed pharmacist, range along his shelves about $50 or $100 worth of ordinary drugs, and then get as many more bartenders as he needs. Of course, it will increase the number of invalids in town, but who will object to that? A man comes in with a pain in his head, in his leg, in his stomach. He suffers, perhaps, from rheumatism, or may be he has chronic dyspepsia. Almost everybody has chronic dyspepsia, you know. The druggist sells him the liquor for medicinal purposes, and there you are. It is easy enough to get drug clerks with diplomas, and I guess there are a few about who would take charge of a liquor drug store and deal out medicinal liquor to patients at the rate of $15 or $20 a week. By the amendment Senator Raines has defeated the very object he sought to attain."

"I have obtained the opinion of a number of well-known lawyers," said Excise Commissioner Harburger, "and they tell me that the Raines bill will be declared unconstitutional without a doubt. According to my computation, more than 4,000 licenses will be affected by this bill. In the eastern section of our city, where the German element predominates—notably the Seventeenth and Eleventh Wards—thousands will be driven out of business, as the greatest consumption in that locality is beer drunk by the pint and quart, and the saloon keepers can under no circumstances or conditions pay the eight-hundred-dollar fee.

"This means ruin to thousands of people and in this city alone 25,000, through an act of this kind, will be made penniless and homeless. The next election will overwhelmingly wipe out the Republican Party in this State."

KINGSTON WILL FIGHT.

An Attempt Will Be Made to Uphold Recently Granted Licenses.

KINGSTON, March 13.—Now that the Raines bill has passed the Assembly and will become a law Kingston brewers, beer agents, and wholesale liquor dealers have formed a combination to fight the new law and to show it to be unconstitutional. Nearly ever saloon in the city two weeks ago obtained licenses for 1896 from the Excise Board, and the proprietors will now make the claim that their licenses will hold good. They will refuse to forfeit them without a struggle. For over half the saloons in the city the wholesale dealers furnished th license funds. The matter is more complicated by the fact that the City Alms Commissioners, to whom the excise money has gone, will refuse to make any returns, notwithstanding the clause in the Raines bill requiring them to do so.

WOULD NOT DISCUSS THE MEASURE.

Mayor Strong Also Thinks the Raines Bill Not Subject to Public Hearings.

Mayor Strong yesterday received a dispatch from John Boyd Thacher, Mayor of Albany, asking him to join with the Mayors of other cities in requesting Gov. Morton to send the Raines bill to the Mayors of the several cities for public hearings, under Article XII. of the new Constitution.

Mayor Strong replied, and declined to join in the plan, because, in his opinion, the bill is a general act, to which the Constitutional provision relative to the reference of bills to the Mayors does not apply.

Mayor Strong declined to enter into a discussion of the bill, saying that he had nothing to say about it.

WILL SIGN THE BILL, HE THINKS.

What a Member of a Committee Says Gov. Morton Said About the Raines Bill.

A delegation of brewers, this city being well represented, called on Gov. Morton some days ago and asked him whether he proposed to sign the Raines bill if it was passed by both houses of the Legislature. One of the members of the delegation said yesterday:

"Gov. Morton said he had nothing whatever to do with the bill, had influenced no one in regard to it, and had had nothing whatever to say about it. He was then asked by a member of our committee whether he would sign the bill if it came before him.

"To this Gov. Morton replied: 'If this bill should come before me, passed by both houses as a Republican measure, I will sign it.'

"I now regard it as certain that Gov. Morton will sign the bill. It has been made a party measure. It has passed both houses, and I believe that it will become a law."

A Disastrous Prairie Fire.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, March 13.—A disastrous prairie fire has raged for three days near Hardesty, Beaver County, doing many thousand dollars' worth of damage to stock on ranges, stock, and buildings. The ranches of James England, John Hutchinson, William Houser, George Henderson, and T. F. McManns were devastated. Mrs. Carter, who was at home alone, fought the fire for hours, saving her home and most of her husband's stock. She was found by her husband, on his return home, lying on the prairie unconscious and painfully burned.

Test of the Barber's Shop Law.

ALBANY, March 13.—The case brought to test the validity of the law compelling barbers' shops in all places in the State, except in New-York and Saratoga, to close Sunday, was argued in the Court of Appeals to-day. It was an appeal of H. J. Havnor from a judgment of the Court of Special Sessions, New-York, affirmed by the Appellate Division, fining him $5 for having shaved a man after noon on Sunday, June 9, 1895, in New-York City. The contention of Havnor was that the law was unconstitutional as it was class legislation.

An Increase of Telephone Stock.

ALBANY, March 13.—The New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company of Brooklyn to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate showing an increase in its capital stock from $5,500,000 to $5,000,000. The amount of capital of the company actually paid in is $3,100,000, and the debts and liabilities amount to $1,840,086. The certificate is signed by Henry Sanger Snow and J. C. Clark, respectively Chairman and Secretary of the stockholders' meeting.

Suicide by Fire.

BRIDGEPORT, N. J., March 13.—Mrs. Joseph Featherer, a middle-aged woman, committed suicide to-day by burning herself to death. She saturated her clothing with kerosene and then set herself on fire. Insanity is supposed to have been the cause.

HAVE POWELL MURDERERS

Wayne, One of the Suspected Men, Makes a Confession.

SAYS MAYHEW STRUCK THE BLOW

The Weapon a Heavy Object Done Up in a Stocking—Money Divided Between the Two.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 13.—John Wayne, one of the men arrested on suspicion of having murdered Stephen Powell in Hempstead, made a full confession to-day. Mr. Powell was killed, Wayne says, by Arthur Mayhew, also in custody. They crept up behind their victim and Mayhew struck him with a heavy object wrapped in a stocking. The body was hastily robbed and the money divided.

Mr. Powell was murdered shortly before midnight last Saturday. He was killed in front of his house a few moments after he had left friends. Mayhew and Wayne were arrested Sunday, but it looked as though it would be difficult to connect them with the crime. Rewards aggregating $5,000 were offered. District Attorney Noble went to Hempstead and investigated the murder personally. He employed two detectives, Deputy Sheriff Owen Kavanagh of this city and Mark Tobin of Pinkerton's Detective Agency.

The testimony of Alice Hutchinson and "Lib" Wood, who were familiar with some of the movements of Mayhew and Wayne on the night of the murder, pointed so strongly to their guilt that when Wayne was told of it in the jail he declared it was useless to hold out any longer, and that he was willing to confess. He was taken before the District Attorney, Deputy Sheriff Kavanagh, Detective Tobin, and Jailor McDougall, and dictated the following statement:

"I reside at Hempstead, Town of Hempstead, Queens County, State of New-York. Saturday, March 7, 1896, at 5:30 P. M., I left the gashouse in the village of Hempstead, and went to Matthews's saloon on Main Street. I remained there until 6:30 o'clock, and from there went to Powell's shoe store, receiving from Stephen Powell $1.50 for one day's work. I then went back to Matthews's saloon and threw dice with Frank Alford and Al Morgan. We threw three games, when, in came Arthur Mayhew. I treated him to two or three drinks, and, leaving the saloon, met Alice Hutchinson. She was with Sara Jones. I took Alice by the arm and she left Sara and went with me to Clement's saloon on Greenwich Street. This was about 9 o'clock.

"We had drinks, and before I had time to pay for them in came Arthur Mayhew and I treated him, and sat at the table drinking and talking to Alice and Mayhew. We were there ten or fifteen minutes. I went out with Alice, and Mayhew left us, Mayhew said: 'Meet me up the street.' About 9:30 o'clock Mayhew came back. It was nearly 10 o'clock.

"I then went with Mayhew up to Matthews's saloon. We stood there awhile. He was talking to George Corse. We took a bottle of beer, and I said, 'Come on; I am going to treat.'

"We then went out, and stood on Blum's corner. We stood there five or ten minutes, when Mayhew said: 'I am going to get some money. Come on with me, I see something.' We went down Franklin Street to Fulton Street. We waited round there a little while and saw Mr. Powell coming down the street. Mayhew said: 'I want you to stand here and watch for me. If you see any one coming, whistle for me. When you see me run, you want to follow right on behind me.'

"We stood in High Street, and Mr. Powell came on by, and we walked up behind him, and after he got up a little way and we were near enough to him, Mayhew struck him with a black stocking that had something in it. Powell fell and Mayhew went through his pockets. Then we ran across the street and passed Burden's corner, and then went down Jackson Street, to near Lansing Abram's residence. He there said to me: 'Give me your knife,' and in taking my knife out I lost my pipe, which is the pipe that was found. Mayhew cut the stocking open and took out some weapon that was round and put it in his pocket. I think it was a woman's stocking, as he wrapped it around his hand. He said: 'You do all of the treating, as they know you have money.' Mayhew gave me $2 and said: 'I will give you more money in the morning.'

"Then we came down Fulton Street as far as Washington Street, and turned down Washington Street as far as Front Street, and met Frank Alford, Lib Wood, and Alice Hutchinson. We said 'Good evening,' and went to Clement's saloon, going in the back way. It was near Dr. Finn's house that we met them. We arrived at Clement's saloon between 11 and 12 o'clock. In going to Clement's we went through the railroad yard, and I am satisfied that it was Charles Powell that saw us.

"We staid in Clement's saloon until about 12 o'clock, which was closing up time. We met John Conklin at the saloon and we threw dice. We all then came out and went as far as Treadwell's shoe shop, at the corner of Little Main and Front Streets, left them there and went to Brinckerhoff's corner. I met John Cornelius, a night watchman. I said to him: 'John, is the Chinese laundry open?' He said: 'Yes, I guess so. Why don't you wait until morning and get your laundry?' I told him that I would be busy in the morning, and in the afternoon the laundry would be closed. Cornelius said: 'Well, go up and see; I expect he is open.'

"I went up there, and it was locked up. I banged at the door a few minutes, and the Chinaman opened it. I got my laundry and came out, and John said: 'You get in?' and I said 'Yes.' He said: 'I thought he was not in bed yet.' Then I took my laundry down the street to West Willis's barn, where I keep all of my clothes. While on my way there I met Frank Doxey. He said something to me about being drunk again. I said: 'I am feeling pretty good.' I went into the barn and put my clothes down on the stone, and then I came out and went to the gashouse.

"In the gashouse I got a chair and sat down beside the retort and went to sleep, and slept there until morning. I got up and went to work in the gashouse. I worked there until I helped to put in the 6 o'clock charge, and then went across the street to the foreman's house to breakfast."

The statement was sworn to by Wayne before James Marston, notary public, and signed by the negro. The District Attorney thinks that the confession, taken with considerable corroborative testimony that has been obtained, makes a very strong case against Mayhew.

Missing Since the Last of February.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 13.—On the night of Feb. 24 last, while suffering from temporary insanity, brought on by spinal trouble, George W. Lysle, formerly a member of the firm of Lysle Brothers, prominent Cincinnati coal dealers, escaped from a hospital in Fair Haven, Washington, and has not been seen since. He is supposed either to have committed suicide or to be wandering in the dense forests which surround Fair Haven. Every effort is being made to find the missing man. He is thirty-five years old, and very wealthy.

Family Poisoned by Coffee.

MOUND CITY, Ill., March 13.—Dill Taylor, Robert Taylor, his son, the latter's wife, and another son and daughter of Dill Taylor, living near Craig, ten miles from here, were poisoned at noon yesterday by coffee which they drank. Dill Taylor died last night, and the others are expected to die at any time. The grounds were thrown to the hogs, and several of the animals died after it.

Royal Blue Line to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Beginning Sunday next, 15th inst., trains of the Royal Blue Line will leave New-York, station Central R. R. of New-Jersey, foot Liberty Street, as follows:

For Philadelphia, 4:30, 8, 8:15, 9, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7:30, 9, 10 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9, 10, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, 4:30, 8:15, 10, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 2, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.—Adv.

WILL HAVE A NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

Collector Kilbreth Says He Believes the Bill Providing for One Will Pass Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Collector Kilbreth of New-York came to Washington this morning and registered at the Arlington. He went to the Treasury soon after Secretary Carlisle reached his desk, and spent some time with him discussing matters of detail connected with the Custom House.

The question of manifests of "inland transit" goods has been the subject lately of considerable correspondence between the department and the Collector. Mr. Kilbreth came prepared to discuss it in all its bearings, and he said to-night that he had accomplished more than would have been the case if correspondence had been relied upon entirely. The bill for the new Custom House was considered, it being still in the hands of the Secretary, and Mr. Kilbreth expressed the opinion that it was sufficiently comprehensive.

Mr. Quigg of New-York has the promise of the Speaker that he will be recognized when the bill is reported and be given every facility to advance it, and he is hopeful of success. It does not call for a new structure, but provides that the present building shall be "improved and enlarged," which really means that it shall be torn down and a new and adequate building erected on the site, the architect of the Treasury having decided that this is the most practicable step to take. Although this Congress is not very liberal, there does not appear to be any opposition to this bill. Collector Kilbreth said to-night that he believed it would pass. He started on his return to New-York on the midnight train.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.

Saloon Keeper Shanley, Enraged at Insults to His Wife, Kills Edward P. Donigan.

Edward P. Donigan, a young porter, who had been living at 303 East Eleventh Street with his aged mother, whose sole support he was, was shot and killed last night by John Shanley, the proprietor of the saloon at 233 Avenue B. The shooting took place in front of the saloon. Shanley says Donigan insulted Mrs. Shanley.

Donigan, with two companions, John J. Conlin and Daniel Kennedy, entered the place shortly after 6 o'clock. Shanley was in his flat up stairs, and his brother, "Matt" was at the bar. There were a dozen persons in the saloon. Kennedy called for beers for the three, and the bartender, filling three glasses, placed them on the bar before the men, all of whom were the worse for liquor. None of them, however, had money.

Mrs. Shanley, the proprietor's wife, came in, and Donigan and she had words. Her husband, hearing the noise, came down stairs. Donigan then went outside, and put his fist through the glass door, and, so Shanley says, made insulting remarks about Mrs. Shanley. Shanley rushed outside and shot Donigan through the heart. The victim identified the saloon keeper, who is now locked up on a charge of homicide.

THE INDIANA AT BEAUFORT, S. C.

Expected to Go into the Port Royal Basin Dock This Morning.

BEAUFORT, S. C., March 13.—The battleship Indiana is here ready to be docked in the Port Royal Basin. If nothing unfavorable shall take place, the ship will go into the dock at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The authorities of the naval station and the dock officers are confident there will not be the slightest trouble in docking the vessel and giving her bottom the first cleaning it has received since it left the Cramp shipyards. If the Indiana goes in the dock on time in the morning the expectation is that the two large pumps will have the basin empty by noon. It is estimated that 2,000 excursionists from South Carolina and Georgia are here waiting to see the vessel docked.

The Indiana had quite a rough time of it down from Hampton Roads, encountering a gale and heavy southwest wind. The hatches leaked a bit from the firing of the heavy guns fore and aft for the Board of Inspection.

Indiana's Gun Trials Disappointing.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Private advices from the officers of the battleship Indiana say the result of the gun trials at sea have been disappointing and unsatisfactory.

GREAT PRICES FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.

Over a Thousand Dollars Paid for Two Canadian Stamps.

BOSTON, March 13.—Two little pieces of paper, which, when originally issued by the Canadian Government, were valued at 12d. each, were sold by auction last night in this city for $1,320. The price paid was the largest given for any single lot of stamps in the three days' sale which closed to-night. All Canadian stamps of the issue of 1851 are rare, but these two twelve-pence stamps are believed to be the only unused ones of the kind printed on laid paper. The stamps were purchased by Mr. Needham of Hamilton, Ontario, who sold these same stamps to the company holding the auction and got $1,500 for them. Mr. Needham also bought a number of other Canadian stamps at prices ranging from $10 to $185.

A five-cent St. Louis stamp, 1845-6, which is a Postmaster's provisional issue, sold for $251, while a ten-cent specimen of the same date brought $105. United States Government issues sold from $90 down. The former price was paid for an 1851-6 thirty-cent, unperforated, unused, which is one of the rarest of United States stamps.

LONDON FINANCIER HERE ON A MISSION.

Thomas Fraser Will Learn What Probabilities Are for Sound Money.

Thomas Fraser of the banking house of Dennistoun, Cross & Co. of London arrived on the Germanic yesterday. Mr. Fraser is a prominent anti-bimetallist and has but recently returned from India, where he went for the purpose of studying the financial conditions of that country and inquiring into the production of silver there.

His mission here is to see how leading financiers stand with regard to the gold standard, and ascertain what the probabilities are for the triumph of sound money in the coming National election. Mr. Fraser is staying at the Hotel Vendome, but will leave in a few days on a trip through the South and West, on which trip he will be accompanied by Mr. Norrie Sellar, a junior member of the above-mentioned banking house, who has been in this country since last Fall.

Dr. La Mott Found at Huntington.

Dr. Henry La Mott, Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy, attached to the navy yard, Brooklyn, was reported as missing yesterday, and the police sent out a general alarm. It appears that he left the navy yard Monday to visit his wife, in Boston. He failed to reach Boston, and his wife went to Brooklyn, took rooms at the Hotel St. George, and caused an alarm to be sent out for her husband. Friends of the family called at Police Headquarters, Brooklyn, last night and said that Dr. La Mott had been heard from. They said he was ill at Huntington, L. I., but gave no other particulars.

May Observe St. Patrick's Night.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 13.—The Faculty of Williams College gave permission to the students to-day to observe St. Patrick's Night with the customary "shirt-tail parade," providing that order is strictly observed and no serenades are made. It was believed that the Faculty would not permit the observance of the event under any conditions, because of the troubles that arose one year ago, and so the announcement that the parade would be allowed came as a surprise to all of the students.

MORTON MEN ARE BEATEN

The McKinley Boomers Capture One District of Buffalo.

CONTROLLER ROBERTS SNOWED UNDER

The Machine Forces Defeated in Every Ward Where the Ohio Candidate's Friends Were Organized.

BUFFALO, March 13.—Returns from the Republican primaries indicate that two McKinley delegates will be sent to St. Louis from the Thirty-third Congressional District. The fight for delegates to the Congressional Convention was a warm one in every precinct.

The most notable incident of the McKinley victory is that State Controller James A. Roberts, who desired to be a Morton delegate, was swept under by the tide as if he counted for nothing.

Mayor Edgar B. Jewett saw the wave coming, and, having Gubernatorial ambitions of his own, consented to the use of his name against that of Controller Roberts. Personal influence had little weight on the west side, where every ward but one went for the McKinley delegates by amazing majorities. In the Twenty-fourth Ward the McKinley ticket had no opposition. That is the principal residence district.

The towns cast 90 of the 136 votes in the Thirty-third District Convention, and it was with their votes that the organization hoped to win. It is impossible to get accurate returns from the twenty-five towns, but such reports as are available indicate that the McKinley delegates are elected. The two east side wards in the district appear to have thrown their votes for Morton.

George Urban, former State Committeeman, was Controller Roberts's running mate. Unless the official returns greatly change the result, Mayor Jewett and Wesley C. Dudley, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, will go as McKinley delegates to St. Louis.

The organization won in the Thirty-second District, which consists of sixteen wards, mostly in the east side. Nevertheless, McKinley carried several wards have thrown their votes for Morton.

State Committeeman John R. Hazle, until recently an anti-Platt man, and Capt. John Kraft, Assistant Superintendent of the Canals, will be chosen as the delegates from that district.

It was significant that among the McKinley workers to-night were many who were classed as Platt men last year, whereas the organization enlisted all its forces for Morton, the first time since the Republicans came last into power that the organization has not been against Platt. This is due largely to Controller Roberts's influence.

McKinley Wins in Tonawanda.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., March 13.—The Republican caucus for the election of delegates to the Assembly and Congressional Conventions was held this evening. Delegates favorable to McKinley were elected without opposition.

KILLED HIMSELF BY INHALING GAS.

Michael Cosgrove of New-York Went to Philadelphia to Take His Life.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Michael J. Cosgrove, whose address, as found in a passbook, was 105 Willis Avenue, New-York, committed suicide this morning in a boarding house at Fifteenth and Market Streets by inhaling illuminating gas through a rubber tube attached to a gas burner. On the passbook was this will:

Mr. Townsend: Please give my wife one-half my deposits.

On the other side of this leaf was this statement:

There are persons who are seeking my life, but I will not give them a chance to take it.

Cosgrove was about thirty-five years old. He came to the boarding house two days ago.

Mrs. Cosgrove last night said that her husband had been a hard-working, sober man. He was employed by the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company at the lower station of the Suburban Road, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and received $10 a week. He drew his pay Wednesday and took it home to his wife. At night he started out to buy a pair of stockings for one of his daughters, and took the $10 with him. That was the last seen of him. Mrs. Cosgrove got a telegram from Philadelphia yesterday telling of her husband's death. She said she does not believe that her husband committed suicide. She thought he must have been murdered.

NEW-YORK FIREMEN MAY VISIT LONDON.

G. L. Beasley, with a Letter from the Queen, Presents an Invitation.

G. L. Beasley of London, England, appeared before the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday and presented a letter of introduction signed by Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, York, Cambridge, Marlborough, Rutland, Westminster, and Fife, and the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. Beasley, on being welcomed by the Commissioners, paid a tribute to the efficiency of the New-York Fire Department and said he was the bearer of an invitation to Chief Bonner. The Chief is requested to attend, with a detail of twelve picked members of the active uniformed force, the first grand international tournament and firemens' exhibition, to be held in Agricultural Hall, London, June 19 to 26 next. The proceeds of this exhibition are to go to the widows of London's firemen.

President La Grange said the department could not spare Chief Bonner, but as to the team he would let Mr. Beasley know in a few days.

TO ELECT SENATORS BY VOTE.

The Proposed Constitutional Amendment to be Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning directed a favorable report on the proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the popular vote of the people.

Senator Mitchell was authorized to prepare the report of the committee. The joint resolution and the report will be submitted to the Senate in a few days.

John Paulding's Son Buried.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 13.—The funeral services of Pierre Van Cortlandt Paulding, who died at the home of his son, Samuel Paulding, Wednesday, were held to-day.

Mr. Paulding was the twenty-first son of John Paulding, one of the three captors of the British spy, Major André. Mr. Paulding was born in Shrub Oak in 1819. He leaves four sons and a daughter. Samuel Paulding of Kingston, N. Y., is the only one of John Paulding's sons now alive.

Prince of Wales an Honorary Member.

The one hundred and thirty-eighth dinner of the Thirteen Club last night was made memorable by the reception of a letter announcing that the Prince of Wales had accepted an invitation to become an honorary member of the club.

Skull Fractured by a Snowball.

James McKenna, fifteen years old, of 239 North Ninth Street, Brooklyn, was hit with a snowball that contained a piece of iron yesterday, and had his skull fractured. He was taken to a hospital, and is in a critical condition.

Ambassador Uhl in Town.

Edwin F. Uhl, United States Ambassador to Germany, arrived in the city last night from his home, in Grand Rapids, Mich. He is accompanied by his wife and three children, and is staying at the Murray Hill Hotel.

BRITAIN ABANDONS SUZERAINTY.

If the South African Republic Redress the Grievance of Uitlanders and Enfranchise Britons.

LONDON, March 13.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, saying that President Kruger is considering an important dispatch, which he received through Sir Hercules Robinson, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, in which Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, suggests the abrogation of the Anglo-Boer convention of 1884, which gives suzerainty to Great Britain, if the Transvaal will redress the grievances of the Uitlanders and enfranchise the British subjects in the Transvaal who desire to become burghers.

Mr. Chamberlain also suggests a treaty of amity, by the terms of which Great Britain will guarantee the independence of the Transvaal. President Kruger has intimated that he will reply to the dispatch in about three days. The dispatch adds that the preparations that have been made for President Kruger's visit to England indicate that he will probably start very shortly.

LAMONT MIGHT DECLINE TO RUN.

The Secretary of War Said to Desire a Return to Private Life—Cares Not to be Governor.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Few Democrats would decline to accept a nomination for Governor of New-York, and in this year any Democrat who wants the office can probably have it if he shall secure the nomination. It is probably true, however, that if Secretary Lamont were to be nominated he would not accept the honor proposed for him.

Mr. Kirk, who has suggested Col. Lamont's nomination, was here not long ago and saw the Secretary, but not a word was spoken about the nomination for Governor.

Should the nomination be offered to the Secretary, it is probable that he would decline to accept it; not that he does not consider this a "good year," but because he would not like to serve, if he could win the election. He is weary of public life, and were his term now ended he undoubtedly would turn his attention to his private business affairs, and be thankful that he had escaped from the weary drudgery of being a public officer. While he may not be willing to accept a nomination for himself, he shares the opinion of many Democrats that this is to be a very good year in New-York for the Democratic Party, if it is prepared to take judicious advantage of the many blunders and extravagances of its opponents.

MAYOR APPROVES FRENCH BILL.

This Will Mean No Heine Fountain for This City if the Governor Signs at Once.

Mayor Strong yesterday approved the French bill and sent it to Albany for the signature of the Governor.

The bill provides that henceforth no statue, monument, or memorial shall be received by this city without first having received the unanimous approval of the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Park Board, and the Presidents of the Sculpture Society and of the Municipal Art Society.

The approval of the bill may mean that the Heine Fountain will not be erected in this city, provided the measure be signed by the Governor.

The Legislative Committee of the Board of Aldermen sent a dispatch to Gov. Morton asking for a hearing before him before he approves the bill.

The committee will appear before the Governor next Wednesday. The Aldermen claim that the recent hearings before the Mayor were farces, as he had committed himself last December to approve such a bill if it was presented to him.

The Mayor has not yet acted on the resolution of the Board of Aldermen accepting the Heine Fountain for the north side. There seems to be no doubt, however, that he will veto the resolution.

BIG BREAK IN THE WHEAT MARKET.

Lowest Point in Two Months at the Closing in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 13.—There was a big break in the wheat market on the Board of Trade to-day, May selling nearly 2 cents under the closing price yesterday, and 1 cent below the opening price to-day.

The market opened weak on the depressing cables and generally finer weather, the start being 63½@63⅝ cents, which was the curb price yesterday. There was a wild rush of the longs to unload, and selling by the discouraged holders of May wheat. The covering by shorts and buying by New-York houses helped to support the market for a time.

The high point of the day for May was 64⅛ cents. The price declined steadily until 62½ cents was reached, the lowest price for two months. The market closed at that figure.

A COMPLIMENT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Warm Indorsement of the Address He Made in Carnegie Hall.

NEWARK, N. J., March 13.—The Women's Home Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Newark held its annual meeting to-day. In his address of welcome to the delegates, the Rev. E. O. McFarland, pastor of the Bethany Church, referred to the address recently delivered at the home mission meeting in Carnegie Hall, New-York, and said:

"Although I never have voted for Mr. Cleveland, I would vote for him for a third term because of his beautiful and clear discernment between righteousness and patriotism.

"He showed beautifully and clearly righteousness and patriotism when he said: 'Love God first, next your country, then home missions.'"

This reference to the President's utterances was loudly applauded.

COLOMBIA'S PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

Quintero Calderon Will Succeed Caro and Moreno Will Be Minister.

PANAMA, March 13.—The Star and Herald says that the resignation of Señor Caro, President of the Republic of Colombia, and the Cabinet is definitely confirmed.

It is said that President Caro will be succeeded by Gen. Quintero Calderon, and that Abraham Moreno will become Minister of the Government and Pedro Molino Minister of War.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Lieut. Col. H. A. Theaker, to be Colonel; Major G. B. Russell, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Charles Porter, to be Major; First Lieut. R. F. Ames, to be Captain, and Second Lieut. F. H. Sargent, to be First Lieutenant.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York: J. R. Malley, Grotto; J. H. Fleetham, Kokomo; M. G. Merritt, Merrickville; A. J. Crookston, Rutsonville; Mrs. Josephine Terbash, South Owego.

No Duty on Natural Gas.

UTICA, N. Y., March 13.—Judge A. C. Coxe of the United States District Court decided to-day that natural gas piped from Canada under the Niagara River by the Natural Gas Fuel Company is a crude bitumen and a crude mineral, and therefore exempt from duty.

M'LAUGHLIN'S APPEAL LOST

Appellate Division Decides Against the ex-Police Inspector.

CONVICTION FOR BRIBERY AFFIRMED

The Defendant's Trial a Fair One—Two Days' Grace Granted Him Before Arrest.

The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided yesterday against the appeal of ex-Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin on his conviction of a penal offense in accepting a bribe. The order denying a change of venue is affirmed.

When the papers were handed to the Clerk and the decisions announced by

as improvidently granted, or why the Court, as a condition of retaining the stay, should not compel the defendant to make his motion earlier than the day for it that was noticed. But beyond that the Court had no power to go in the premises. The Court takes occasion to say further that if the defendant fixes a day when the motion should be made so late that a corresponding delay of the trial would operate as an obstruction of justice, the Court might have vacated the stay, but the motion itself must be properly heard at some time. The stay having been vacated, however, it was the duty of the Court of Oyer and Terminer to proceed in the criminal action.

The gist of the Court's decision is as follows:

The action of the court, therefore, in proceeding with the trial was proper, if, upon the trial an impartial jury was impaneled, as we have found upon the appeal from the judgment to have been the case. No injustice was done to the defendant by the action of the court in the premises, because he had, as a result of all the proceedings, a trial before an impartial jury, and, therefore, he had no reason to complain. We do not pass, of course, upon the merits of the defendant's application to change the place of trial. This decision is made solely upon the ground that the action of the Special Term in compelling the defendant to proceed to a hearing of this motion at a date earlier than that fixed in his notice was erroneous.

The order should be reversed, but, under the circumstances, without costs.

Justice Williams concurred in the general opinion of the court, but entered at considerable length into the details of the crime charged against McLaughlin—that of having extorted from Francis Seagrist $50 on Nov. 21, 1891.

The opinion, speaking of Seagrist's testimony, says:

The import of this language, especially in view of Seagrist's former experiences and transactions with Burns and the defendant, was very clear and very easily understood. Seagrist well knew what it meant. He obeyed the directions and that ended all his troubles. He was permitted, without molestation, to proceed with and finish his work. It seems to us, under the charge of the learned Judge, the crime was clearly extortion and not bribery, and that there was no error committed by the Court in submitting the issue as to the alleged threat to the jury. Very many other exceptions appear in the record, which is quite voluminous, and which we have examined and considered, but which we do not deem it necessary to refer to in detail here. They are not of sufficient merit to require a reversal of the judgment. It seems to us that the defendant was proved beyond any reasonable doubt to have been guilty of the crime of extortion charged in the indictment, and that the judgment should be affirmed.

Assistant District Attorney Davis said last night that McLaughlin would not be arrested. He said it was decided to give two days' notice of the affirmance of the former conviction to the defense, and at the end of that time if no cognizance was taken then McLaughlin would be arrested.

HE WILL TRY AGAIN.

McLaughlin's Counsel to Take His Case to the Court of Appeals.

Information of the decision in the appeal of ex-Police Inspector McLaughlin was received at the District Attorney's office soon after it was rendered, and Austin G. Fox, who was associated with ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins as special counsel for the people in the prosecution of McLaughlin, had a consultation with Vernon M. Davis, Acting District Attorney, as to the course to be pursued in the matter. At the conclusion of the conference, it was announced that under the rules of procedure, it was necessary that the defendant's counsel should have two days' notice of the entry of the order based upon the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, so as to give the counsel an opportunity to object to the form of the order if they so desired.

The order, therefore, will not be entered until Tuesday, and then McLaughlin's counsel and bondsmen will be called upon to produce the defendant. If the defendant fails to appear, a bench warrant will be issued for his arrest, and upon his capture he will be committed to the Tombs. The defendant is under $25,000 bail in this case, and the same amount on other indictments pending against him. The officials of the District Attorney's office do not seem to have any doubt of the ex-Inspector's appearance when called for. No attempt will be made to arrest him in the meantime.

Col. E. C. James, who is counsel, with Abraham I. Elkus, for McLaughlin, said last night that the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals for argument on points of law, and he was confident that the decision of the Appellate Division will be reversed. Application will be made immediately after the entry of the order affirming the conviction of his client to a Justice of the Supreme Court, or a Justice of the Court of Appeals, for a certificate of reasonable doubt. If granted, such a certificate will act as a stay of execution of the sentence until the case can be heard by the Court of Appeals. Pending this appeal to the court of last resort, the bail for McLaughlin will be renewed. Col. James said that he will endeavor to have the case heard by the Court of Appeals at the earliest possible moment.

At the house of ex-Inspector McLaughlin it was said last night that he was not at home.

The decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court will have an important bearing on the trial of Capt. William S. Devery, which is set down before Justice Smyth for Monday. Devery is under indictment for an offense similar to that of which McLaughlin was convicted. The principal witness for the people is Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., who was also the chief witness in the McLaughlin case. He alleges that on May 30, 1894, while he was engaged in tearing down a building in the First Precinct, of which precinct Devery was then in command as Captain, he paid Devery $100 as a bribe to prevent the police from interfering with him for blocking up the sidewalk. Col. James is the chief counsel for Capt. Devery.

NO DECISION FOR CAPT. STRAUSS.

His Appeal for Reinstatement May Be Answered Next Week.

The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a number of decisions yesterday, but, contrary to expectation, the decision in the case of ex-Police Captain Strauss was deferred.

A number of ex-Capt. Strauss's friends were present in the court yesterday. If the decision had been in favor of their friend, they would have sent to the Police Commissioners a monster petition asking that Capt. Strauss be put back in command of his old station in East Sixty-seventh Street.

Among the signers to the petition who were in the court were Messrs. Seligman and Wormser, bankers; Jacob Ruppert, and George Ehret, the brewers, and the Bloomingdale Brothers.

Capt. Strauss was dismissed on the charge of erasing entries on the records. The testimony against him was furnished by ex-Roundsman Hammond.

A decision is expected next Friday.

MILTON C. PALMER, POLICE JUSTICE.

Elected by Sing Sing's Trustees on the Eighty-second Ballot.

SING SING, N. Y., March 13.—The bill amending the village charter having been passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, the Board of Village Trustees held a meeting last night to take some action under its provisions. One was the election of a Police Justice. There were two candidates proposed, Dr. D. E. Provost, a Republican, and Justice of the Peace Pierre Reynolds, a Democrat. The board stands politically six Republicans and three Democrats.

On the eighty-second ballot Milton C. Palmer, a lawyer, received a majority vote and was declared elected. He is a Republican. His salary was fixed at $700 a year, the minimum allowed by the charter. They could have given him $1,200 a year.

The Trustees revoked their order to ask for a special appropriation of $10,000 to repair the roadways of the village, which are in a deplorable condition, having been badly washed by the last heavy rainstorms. This action was taken as there is a proposition to bond the village for $150,000 to thoroughly pave the roads and make a permanent work of it.

Reduces Its Capital Stock.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Genesee Fruit Company of Rochester to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of reduction of its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $400,000. The amount of the capital of the company actually paid in is $1,000,000 and the debt and liabilities are $234,546. The certificate is signed by Walter T. Pettingill and John C. Mott, Chairman and Secretary of the stockholders' meeting.

Canalboat Sunk Off the Battery.

The canalboat M. F. Shroudy, laden with coal and in tow of the tug D. M. Cox, was run into and sunk by the tug Pottsville yesterday. The accident took place off the Battery. No lives were lost. The position of the sunken craft was marked by a danger buoy.

Purify Your Blood

now, because this is the time when your blood most needs cleansing. The impurities accumulated in Winter must certainly be driven out if you would have good health this Spring and Summer. The blood must be given new vitality if you would have good appetite, perfect digestion, and escape that tired feeling. The best Spring Medicine, nerve tonic, appetizer, and strength builder is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PATRIOTISM IN TIME OF PEACE.

What President Gates of Amherst Said of the Attitude of Americans and Reform in Government.

Members of the Patria Club turned out in large numbers at Sherry's last night to hear President Merrill E. Gates of Amherst College speak on "Patriotism in Time of Peace." President Gates said:

"Does the patriot who loves his own land find himself by this love compelled to take a position of hostility toward all other lands like some of our Senators? Our destiny will be worked out under the Monroe doctrine in its widest sense, but that does not mean that we are to roll up our sleeves to fight everybody.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and that is a maxim which has just been taught you in New-York, where one party 'boss' is succeeded by another, only more thoroughly contemptible and dangerous."

President Gates spoke in the highest terms of the reform Government in this city. "It has proved," he said, "that there is still a fearless devotion to principles of righteousness in the voting public. Nothing in the last twenty years has stirred me so profoundly or given me more confidence in the future of this country than those meetings that were held on the east side in the glorious moral campaign of 1894, where Poles and Jews, who were supposed to know nothing of principles, showed themselves awake to the distinctions of right and wrong.

"In the ideal State it is essential that the individual citizens have a share in the Government, and only by their interest and co-operation in self-government can the best results be secured. The intelligent, upward-striving effort of the whole body of citizens carries with it an educating, elevating effect, which could not be secured by blind obedience to authority imposed from above."

In closing his talk, President Gates referred to Massachusetts, his own State, where the conduct of political representatives, who had to ask of a "boss" when they wished to take any step, led him to ask, as was once asked in a certain province in Spain: "Are there any men there, or only things?"

PUSHCART MEN EVADE THE LAW.

Col. Waring Finds Little Fault with the Alarm-Clock System.

The "alarm-clock" system in vogue among the pushcart men is regarded by Col. Waring of the Street Cleaning Department as a lawful evasion of the ordinance forbidding peddlers to stand with their carts for more than ten minutes in any one place. By this new plan a row of pushcart men a block long can stand still for ten minutes, and then, when an alarm clock rings, the first man goes to the end of the line and the others move up. It is like going to the foot of the class in school.

Col. Waring said of the scheme yesterday: "It is a very clever evasion, but we can do nothing to stop it because it is fully within the wording, even if it does violate the spirit, of the law. But the purpose of the law is, however, very nearly carried out. The carts and their owners have to be ready to move every ten minutes. They cannot stick barrels under the ends of the carts or sit down on boxes and smoke and block traffic. They used to make a regular market place of a section of the east side, and the streets were almost impassable. The police are watching them very sharply now, and the conditions are very much improved. I went through the section to-day and remarked a decided change." He added that a permanent place would soon be found for these peddlers at the foot of Delancey Street as soon as the spot could be cleared.

A GERMAN FORGER CAPTURED.

Held in Philadelphia for Extradition Papers from Berlin.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Ernest Goetze, an alleged absconder from Germany, was committed to prison without bail by United States Commissioner Edmunds this afternoon to await the arrival of the necessary extradition papers from the Fatherland.

There is a double charge against him, that of forgery and embezzlement, and by those means he is accused of having robbed his employer, S. Bleichroeder, the well-known banker of Berlin, of 105,500 marks, which is equivalent to $26,000 in American coin. With this money Goetze is alleged to have fled to this country with his wife. Charles H. Meyer, the German Consul at this port, was notified by the authorities of Germany, and, from information received, he traced the couple to Chiselhurst, N. J. But when Mr. Meyer arrived there he was too late. The couple had disappeared.

Goetze, however, was captured last night at Bethlehem, Penn., and is now in custody of the United States Marshal here.

CAPT. DREW TO BE RETIRED.

He Came from the Volunteer Force and Has a Good Record.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The principal retirement in the army of the week is that of Capt. George A. Drew, a cavalry officer, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, who will be transferred from the active list to-morrow.

He is a Michigan man, from which State he was appointed to the army after the war. He had served during the rebellion in the volunteer cavalry of his State, attaining the rank of Major. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Tenth Infantry in 1866, and became a Captain in the Third Cavalry in 1879. He is the possessor of a good record as a soldier, securing various brevets, including that of Colonel, for daring deeds, among them being his performances in the Shenandoah campaigns and the Richmond campaign.

DECISION FOR MITCHEL

His Restoration as Fire Marshal Ordered.

DESERVES PRAISE, NOT CONDEMNATION

Opinion of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court—Commissioner La Grange Reticent.

A decision was handed down in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday in the case of The People of the State of New-York and James Mitchel against the Commissioners of the Fire Department. The decision said, in part:

The law which we have considered in effect declares that the Commissioners shall not, in the particulars under discussion, gratify their fancy, serve their personal convenience, or satisfy their individual preferences, and, consequently, that they shall not remove at their pleasure.

At the end of the decision the Justices use the following strong language:

Charges against him were formulated for his removal, and his explanation should have satisfied fair-minded men that he was deserving of commendation, not condemnation. Upon both the facts and the law, the action of the board should be annulled, and Mr. Mitchel restored, with $50 costs and disbursements.

The Justices say in the decision:

Causes of removal were assigned and an opportunity of explanation was afforded. We have carefully analyzed these causes, and we are of the opinion that they are unsubstantiated and, in view of the relator's explanation, wholly without merit. They are four in number. The first is undoubtedly the least trivial. It charges the relator with having permitted an Assistant Fire Marshal named Frank and a detailed detective policeman named Lang to remain on duty in his bureau for years after he was informed of their unworthiness and unfitness; also that, while in almost daily contact with them he failed to discover that they were the associates and allies of incendiaries, and that he only permitted Frank to resign and only requested that Lang should be relieved from duty after Frank was known to one of the Board of Underwriters to be corrupt. These charges were made solely upon information. What that information was the notice did not convey to the relator. He asked for it and it was refused to him. He was told that the "allegations were sufficiently specific to inform his mind." Yet the information was subsequently spread upon the record of the final judgment of removal. The test in its vague and general form amounts to but little more than an accusation that the Fire Marshal was not gifted with powers of divination, that he lacked intuition, and that he was not as suspicious or shrewd as he should have been. The entire charge ignores the fact that the Fire Marshal had no power to appoint, retain, or remove either of these men.

The second charge is open to the same criticism as the first. The third and fourth charges are still weaker. The third charge states no offense justifying a removal. On the contrary, it charges commendable zeal on the part of the Fire Marshal. In one case he is charged with doing too little, and in the third count he is accused of having done too much. In neither case is there a general fault of omission or commission alleged. The relator never did what he was charged with doing.

It is difficult to speak moderately of the fourth count, which amounts to a charge that the Fire Marshal aroused a spirit of jealousy on the part of police claiming, certainly with some show of justification, the credit for securing convictions in arson cases. One would suppose that this was ground for disciplining the detectives rather than the Fire Marshal. Mr. Mitchel might well be pardoned for some lack of self-appreciation in views of the sworn statement of Assistant District Attorney Davis to the effect that the Fire Marshal had both energetically and intelligently performed his duty and that his services were of great value to the cause of the people. His usefulness was also commended by the Board of Fire Underwriters four months prior to the preferment of the charges, who adopted a resolution in which they expressed the opinion that the thanks of the citizens of New-York were due to Fire Marshal Mitchel for his sagacious and energetic labor in the detection and punishment of the bands of incendiaries who have recently caused so many fires in this city.

Upon the entire record it is evident that a grave injustice has been done Mr. Mitchel.

When seen at his residence, 208 West Seventy-second Street last night, Fire Commissioner La Grange said:

I have not yet read the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Mitchel case, and am, of course, not able to express an opinion. Our counsel says we have the right of appeal. If he thinks there is a chance of winning on an appeal, of course the case will be appealed. If not, the matter will be dropped. That is all there is to it.

Mr. Mitchel was seen at his home, 29 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, last night, and said that he had heard with pleasure of the result, but was not at all surprised. He said that he must decline to give any opinion on the subject, or even to talk of it, as his position was a peculiarly delicate one. He said, however, that the charges on which he was dismissed were of the most frivolous character, and that he was very much indebted to his many friends for their unswerving fidelity to him.

MR. MINER SUED MR. HILTON.

Verdict of $6,050 in Favor of the Congressman Who Says He Always Has Lots of Money.

A suit to recover $5,000 from Henry G. Hilton came up for trial before Justice Giegerich, in Part VIII. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff was Congressman Henry C. Miner.

Mr. Miner said he entered into a contract with Mr. Hilton to get the property at 37 West Twenty-eighth Street for $80,000. He testified that he paid Mr. Hilton $5,000 and Mr. Hilton refused to convey the property to him.

Mr. Hilton claimed that Mr. Miner did not carry out his agreement, and has declined to accept the property. It was also alleged by Mr. Hilton that Mr. Miner declared the person who signed the contract did not have his authority, and that the signatures were obtained by fraud.

Mr. Miner testified: "I certainly was willing to carry out the contract. I called at V. K. Stevenson's office April 30, 1892, to take steps to carry out the agreement. I there met John M. Hughes, Mr. Hilton's representative, and he had a warranty deed for the property, which he wanted me to purchase."

Asked by his attorney, "Abe" Hummel, why he did not purchase the deed, Mr. Miner said he had been advised not to do so because the title was doubtful. He admitted, however, that he was willing to purchase the property.

"I would have given my check on the spot," he said, "if I had thought the title was good."

"And would you have paid $75,000 down?"

"Certainly. I always have lots of money."

"And do you usually carry so large a sum as $75,000 about you?"

"No, but I carry checks, which I am able to fill out and make good for more than $75,000."

Mr. Miner said that at the time he had about $200,000. This, he said, was before he was elected to Congress.

Mr. Hilton's counsel said that the only objection to the title was that a piece of property adjoining encroached a few inches. The title, he said, was perfectly good.

Mr. Hummel said the property never belonged to Mr. Hilton. The title, he said, was in Mr. Hughes's name.

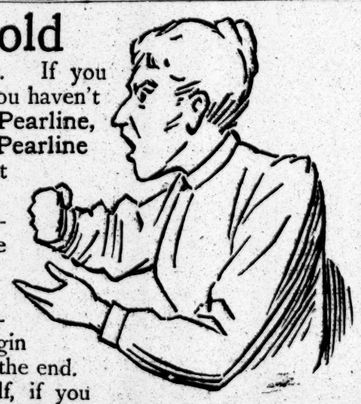
Justice Giegerich instructed the jury to return a verdict for the plaintiff. A verdict for $6,050 was returned, which includes the $5,000, with interest.

Town Clerk Halpin's House Afire.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., March 13.—A double house on Orchard Street, Brooksville, occupied by John Halpin, Town Clerk of Rye and Deputy Postmaster at Port Chester, and his brother-in-law, Daniel Higgins, caught fire this afternoon, and was damaged about $1,000. Most of the furniture was gotten out by the firemen.

Don't Scold

about washing powders. If you feel like it, it's because you haven't got the right kind. Get Pearline, and see the difference. Pearline has been imitated—but never been equalled. There are all kinds of imitations; powders that save work, but ruin clothes; powders that don't hurt, and don't help you; powders that are cheap to begin with, but dear enough in the end. Try them all for yourself, if you won't take our word for it. But don't get them mixed up in your mind with Pearline.



ANXIOUS TO MAKE PROMOTIONS.

Chief Conlin to Report as to Capts. McCullagh and Brooks—Mr. Parker's Opposition.

Police Commissioners Roosevelt, Andrews, and Grant held a private meeting yesterday at which the promotion of Acting Inspectors Brooks and McCullagh was discussed. The Commissioners named have been anxious to promote, but despite the fact that the Captains have passed the necessary examinations and are on the eligible list, Commissioner Parker has taken issue with his colleagues, and has refused to vote for the promotion.

Under the law the promotions require the unanimous vote of the Commissioners, and where this cannot be obtained promotions may be made by three Commissioners on the recommendation of the Chief.

A resolution was adopted by the three Commissioners present at the private meeting calling on Chief Conlin to report on the conduct and efficiency of Capts. Brooks and McCullagh during the time they have been acting as Inspectors. This action was evidently taken to force Commissioner Parker either to vote for or against the promotions. If his vote is adverse to the promotions and Chief Conlin reports favorably on their conduct and efficiency and recommends their promotion, Capts. Brooks and McCullagh can be made Inspectors despite Commissioner Parker's objection. They have been acting as Inspectors for nearly nine months, and the Chief has had every opportunity to make up his mind as to their fitness for the position. If the Chief refuses to recommend them for promotion, he will be required to give his reasons for such refusal.

Acting Captain Watson Vredenburgh of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station sent a long communication to the Board of Police Commissioners giving the details of an investigation he had made of the attempted burglary at All Angels' Episcopal Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, which occurred early on the morning of March 5. The Acting Captain comes to the conclusion that there was no attempt at burglary, despite the fact that the Rev. De Lancey Townsend, the pastor of the church, wrote to President Roosevelt that an attempt was made to enter the church and that the intruders were driven off by three shots from the janitor's revolver, which, however, failed to bring a policeman to the scene.

A report was received from Chief Surgeon Cook, in which he said that the records of the department show that during the period from Dec. 1, 1894, to March 1, 1895, there were 16,810 days of sick time in the force, and from Dec. 1, 1895, to March 1, 1896, there were 13,799, a difference of 3,011 in favor of the later period.

Patrolman John S. Connelly of the Union Market Station, against whom a number of charges were pending, was dismissed from the force.

AID FOR POOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Distribution of Provisions by the Monte Relief Society to Over 350 Persons.

The Monte Relief Society of New-York City held a free distribution reception on a grand scale yesterday afternoon.

Over 350 needy men and women of all creeds and nationalities were received at the Lexington Opera House, at 2 o'clock, by women of the society, and each one was given sufficient groceries to keep hunger from the door for several weeks.

The surprise of the day was the provision of car fare to their homes for the heavily ladened beneficiaries. The money given away for this purpose amounted to $12. The people who were sick and unable to call for their groceries will receive special contributions at their homes.

The Monte Relief Society meets every Monday at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, to sew for the poor, and distributes money and clothes.

The distribution yesterday was received with so much gratitude that it was informally decided to make the occasion a semi-annual one.

The officers of the society are: President—Mrs. Sophia Monte Loebinger, the founder, for whom is was named; Vice President—Mrs. Jules Simon; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Mollie Tischner; Financial Secretary—Miss Emma Mark; Treasurer—Miss Carrie Heyman; Secretary of the Entertainment Committee—Miss Louise Bottstein.

Other active workers are Mrs. R. Boxsius, Mrs. Sol Heyman, Mrs. Theobald, Mrs. Lippman, Mrs. J. Rosenfeld, Mrs. M. Smyth, Mrs. B. Eppstein, Miss Birdie Dorman, Miss Rose Freedman, and Mrs. J. Bodensteln.

TRYING TO COLLECT $41,482.28.

Continental National Bank Was Defrauded of $59,306 by Benjamin C. Sanford.

An inquest was held by Justice Davy in the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday in an action by which the Continental National Bank of New-York seeks to recover the balance of a judgment obtained against Benjamin C. Sanford. It was for moneys stolen from the bank by Sanford while he was its employe.

The money which Sanford stole, it was claimed, was used as capital by Harris & Co., brokers. Percy M. Harris, Benjamin C. Sanford, and his father, Alfred G. Sanford, were partners in this firm. A judgment for $59,306.86, in favor of the bank was obtained. This was reduced to $41,482.28 by money collected from the assets of the firm by Samuel W. Milbank, receiver. The bank wants to enforce judgment for this amount.

LOVE-LORN MAIDEN CRUELLY DESERTED.

Intended Husband Obtained $350 from Her and Departed.

Fritz Schaeferlein, a young German, was remanded in Essex Market Court yesterday, on a charge of swindling Lena Weissner, 523 Pearl Street, out of $350, under promise of marriage.

Lena saw an advertisement in a German paper, inserted by a young man seeking a wife. She wanted to get married, so she answered the advertisement, which was signed Ernest Miller. The alleged Miller called upon Lena. He said he wanted a wife with money. They were to have been married last Sunday, at her boarding house. Miller was on hand early. He needed a little money to get a few articles to complete his toilet. Lena had her $350 in readiness and gave it to him. Miller left and did not return.

Capt. O'Brien advised Lena to watch the German papers, and when she noticed an advertisement of another young man who would be willing to marry women for money, to have a woman friend answer it. Such an advertisement appeared last Wednesday. Miss Reissiner, a friend of Lena's, answered it. She made an appointment to meet Miller at Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue Thursday night. Detectives were on hand with Lena to witness the appointment. When Miller made his appearance Lena cried out, "There he is." Miller was arrested and $200 of the money was recovered.

TWO TROLLEY CARS IN COLLISION.

Both Badly Damaged, but No Passengers Were Hurt Seriously.

FLUSHING, L. I., March 13.—Two cars on the Flushing and College Point trolley roads were in collision on the causeway between here and College Point at midnight last night. Car No. 3, in charge of Motorman Frank Brewer, was on a regular trip to College Point. When at the foot of Stratton's Hill he noticed a car bowling down the grade toward him at a rapid rate. He quickly reversed his motor, but not in time to prevent a collision. The cars crashed together and almost completely demolished the front ends of each.

McDermott, motorman of Car No. 1, had stuck to his post, reversing his motor and endeavoring to break the speed of his car as it bounded down the hill. He narrowly escaped very serious injury, being wedged between the broken platform rail and the door of the car. His forehead was cut in two places, but not seriously. Four lady passengers in Car No. 1 escaped without injury, although the shattered glass fell all around them. They received a severe shaking up, and were greatly frightened. The only passenger injured was Dr. Schuler of College Point, who was in Car No. 3. A piece of flying glass cut and temporarily disfigured his nose. Conductor Kiernan of Car No. 3 had one of his fingers badly cut.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.

THE ONLY GENUINE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES
Bear the fac simile signature of
Kinney Bros
on the package and on each cigarette.
TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

IS THEIR MURDER CLUE WRONG?

Witnesses Bring Another Mysterious Man into the Sullivan Case in Patterson—The Inquest.

PATERSON, N. J., March 13.—The "man with the gray ulster," for whom the police have been searching, in the belief that he killed Mary E. Sullivan, was forced out of consideration at the inquest to-day, when several witnesses told of a man in dark clothing and a derby hat whom they saw hurrying from the scene of the crime.

Incidentally, it was shown that there must not be haste in jumping to the conclusion that the story of N. B. Willard of Philadelphia is worthless, as the police have said. What one of the witnesses told may explain why the Rev. Mr. Wood did not see Miss Sullivan, who would, had she taken the road straight home, have been but a short distance ahead of him.

James Howe, a coal dealer, said that he was hurrying home along Park Avenue shortly after the murder occurred. At Pennington Street he met a man who was hurrying in the opposite direction. The man was dressed in dark clothing and wore a derby hat. Mr. Howe thought he could identify the man if he saw him again. This testimony became important later, when the man with the dark clothes and derby hat, with slight mustache and of medium build, replaced the much-sought-for man in the gray overcoat.

Alexander Mitchell passed the corner of Eighteenth Street and Park Avenue between the time of the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Wood and the discovery of the body by Olaf Peterson. Mitchell's testimony may explain how it was that the Rev. Mr. Wood did not meet a woman while passing along Park Avenue. Mitchell not only passed the corner close to which the girl was murdered, but he stood for a few minutes on the corner. He saw a man of medium build, with dark clothes and a derby hat, in a vacant lot. The man was accompanied by what at the time Mitchell thought was a boy. Mitchell would not be certain whether it was a boy with a long overcoat or a slightly built woman. The man who was in the lot saw him watching them and advanced toward him and took a look at him. Thus Mitchell obtained a fairly good look at the man. Just then the car for which Mitchell was waiting came along and he got aboard.

Miss Lulu Campbell passed the tree at the foot of which Miss Sullivan was later murdered, about 9 o'clock at night. When she approached the tree she saw a man standing beside it. The man spoke to her, saying "Good evening." Miss Campbell said she did not reply. The man peered at her and she kept looking at him.

To-day's evidence indicates that it is possible the dead girl was talking to the man who murdered her, and that they stood in the vacant lot, and that consequently the Rev. Mr. Wood did not see them. It will be remembered that Mr. Willard of Philadelphia wrote to the Sullivan family that a few days before he wrote, and the day before the murder, he assisted a young man named Meehl to travel over the Reading Railroad, and the young man, while talking to him, showed him a letter postmarked at Paterson and signed "Mamie Sullivan."

The young man who answers the description given by Mitchel and Miss Campbell, said he had been engaged to this Miss Sullivan. The latter said their friendship had best come to an end. The stranger told Willard he was going to Paterson, and that Miss Sullivan would never marry any one else. Miss Sullivan's family say she never knew a man named Meehl.

WILLIAM C. DE WITT DIVORCED.

His Wife Has Not Lived with Him for over Twenty Years.

Ex-Corporation Counsel William C. De Witt of Brooklyn has been granted a divorce from his wife, according to a dispatch from Fargo, N. D., upon the ground that they had not lived together for more than twenty years and that she had established herself in a home apart from her husband.

The divorce proceedings were not opposed by Mrs. De Witt, as the matter had been amicably settled between them.

Mr. De Witt secured a residence in Fargo, N. D., a year ago, and was in that city Monday when the divorce was granted.

Mrs. De Witt has made her home with her daughter in Brooklyn during the past year. Her husband has lived at the Hamilton Club.

Mr. De Witt is about fifty-six years old, has practiced law in Brooklyn for many years, has a reputation as an orator, has always been a Democrat, and was Corporation Counsel for many years. He was a delegate to the National Convention held in Chicago in 1892 and placed David B. Hill in nomination for the Presidency. He is a member of the Hamilton, Brooklyn, and Crescent Athletic Clubs.

GOULD ESTATE PERSONAL TAXES.

What President Barker Says of the Decision of the Supreme Court.

In reference to the decision of the Supreme Court in favor of the Gould estate in its contest against the assessment on $10,000,000 personal estate fixed by the Tax Commissioners, President Barker of the Tax Department said yesterday that it was no surprise to the Commissioners.

"We have kept the assessment of $10,000,000 on the books," said President Barker, "on the advice of Corporation Counsel Scott and his predecessor, Mr. Clark, and it will not be taken off until we have received official notification of the action of the Supreme Court."

A story has been in circulation to the effect that friends of members of the Gould family have intimated to the Tax Commissioners that if the estate was assessed only for the purposes of personal taxation at $2,500,000, the Goulds would resume their residence in this city.

President Barker refused to talk about this story. He said that as the appraisers of the estate had reported to the Surrogate's court that the estate was worth $70,000,000, the Tax Commissioners thought an assessed valuation of $10,000,000 was but fair and positively decline to reduce it.

Vacant Cadetships in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—There are 125 cadetships awaiting the appointees of Congressmen in whose districts there are vacancies. These places must be filled by May, when the examinations take place, and if a nomination be not made by June 30, the vacancy may then be filled by the Secretary of the Navy, who, in his selection, is limited to the district to which the vacant cadetship is credited. There is one cadetship at large which the President will fill according to law. For this solitary place there are actually hundreds of applicants, sustained by all sorts of political and personal influence. Many of the candidates are the sons of army and navy officers, who have no claim on a special Congressional district.

MAKING THE WAY CLEAR

Duty of the Chicago Convention Pointed Out by Republicans.

BIG OPPORTUNITY FOR DEMOCRATS

The McKinley and Allison Platforms Show that Sound Money Will Get No Comfort at St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Whether McKinley is ahead or behind some of the other Republican candidates for President, it is evident that the utterances in the Ohio platform and the platform of the Iowa Republicans do not increase the confidence of the party men here in the prospect of an easy and safe contest next November. Mr. Teller and the other silver Senators had given notice that they were not to be deceived this year by equivocal language in the National platform; yet the Republicans of Ohio, under the instructions, it is assumed, of the leader of the Ohio Republicans, indulged in precisely the sort of language about money that Teller and his associates complain was employed in 1892 to deceive the Republicans who were committed to free silver. As the sound-money Republicans already had declared that there must be no doubt whatever in the utterance of the St. Louis Convention, it is not to be wondered at that the sound-money Republicans and those who sneer at the words "sound money" have denounced the Ohio language and declare that it will not meet the expectations of sound-money men nor those who are opposed to sound-money ideas.

One of the most encouraging indications for McKinley, in spite of the criticisms made by his opponents, is the appearance in print of Clarkson as a prophet. He admits that McKinley will lead in the fight for the nomination, but predicts that he will not win. If any one thing was settled at Minneapolis more completely than another, it was that Clarkson, as a prophet, was the most conspicuous failure, next to T. C. Platt. Both insisted that Blaine would be nominated. Clarkson had the figures to show it. It is to be hoped that neither believed it, but everybody heard them say it, and assumed that they were telling the truth as they saw it. Blaine never had so few votes in any Republican Convention as he had at Minneapolis, and that he would have so few was a fact ascertainable by anybody who chose to hunt for the figures.

McKinley has left to the National Convention the embarrassment of making Ohio's declaration on the important question of Cuban rights and the proper attitude of the United States. It is learned here to-night by a dispatch from the West that it was by McKinley's instructions, not mentioned in the resolutions. With resolutions adopted by an almost unanimous vote in the Republican House, and with the prospect imminent that before another fortnight Republicans of the Senate will indorse the House opinion about Cuba, this exhibition of McKinley's caution is apt to furnish such an insight into the favorite son's timidity and indecision as to make many votes for the Republican who has at least a reputation for fearlessness.

The report comes here to-night from Harrisburg, Penn., that a Democratic newspaper in that city has declared for Carlisle for President, and that it advises Democrats to demand his nomination. While this causes some surprise, it is not likely to be great in the Treasury Department. The possibility and desirability of that nomination has been discussed in the department for some time, and if the avenues of news into the department are not stopped so closely as are the ways for news to get out, it may be assumed that the conversations connecting the Secretary with the nomination have reached the very head of the department. Further than that, it is ascertained that in the offices of the Government under the Treasury, even at remote points of the country, Mr. Carlisle's name has been talked of in connection with the Chicago nomination for some weeks. That this discussion is not regarded as disagreeable to the Administration is inferred because there has been no order that it be discouraged or that it be discontinued.

If Mr. Carlisle is to be a candidate, it is certain that the delegates to the Democratic Convention will not be advised to avoid sound-money utterances in instructing them for Chicago.

The Republicans are making clear the path of the Democrats by their cowardly evasion of sound-money expressions. Men like Mr. Patterson of Tennessee, who has just started on a sound-money speech-making tour, declare that with a stout fight for sound money and a sound-money plank and candidate at Chicago the Democrats would have a very good chance to win, and they would prefer to see two Democratic candidates and two platforms if there should be any crazy determination to have free coinage as an issue. But they do not believe there will be a split, and they hope that by July there will be no occasion for one. They trust that the party will be united on a plank for money that all factions will approve, without expecting that it will commit the people to the free-coinage frenzy.

PROFESSIONALS' DAY IN OLYMPIA.

People of the Stage Applaud "Marguerite" and Miss Aragon.

The theatrical people of New-York crowded Olympia yesterday to its roof.

When the curtain had fallen on "Marguerite" there were calls for Mr. Hammerstein from all parts of the building. He responded to his name, but to the loud and numerous requests for a speech he only bowed on his way back into the wings.

Virginia Aragon, the clever tight-wire performer, was the only one of the vaudeville artists who appeared. On her the spectators lavished applause unstinted. "Marguerite" was presented as though the members of the cast appreciated the fact that a most critical audience was judging it, and it was excellently done.

Among those in the boxes were Lillian Russell, Mrs. Leslie Carter, Maurice Barrymore, Leander Richardson, Marie Dressler, Virginia Earle, Max Freeman, E. E. Rice, James T. Powers, George W. Lederer, Max Bleiman, Viola Allen, William Faversham, Ida Conquest, May Robson, Mrs. Lester Wallack, Sadie Martinot, Aubrey Boucicault, Henry Miller, John Moller.

Juliet Corden, Lizzie Macnichol, Anne O'Keefe, Mrs. Fred Whitney, A. J. Spencer, Sidney R. Ellis, W. A. Brady, George Wadleigh, Col. William Sinn, Leo Von Raven, Edwin Knowles, Abe Hummel, Teresa Vaughn, Fay Templeton, Irene Perry.

Yvette Violette, Kyrle Bellew, Mrs. Cora Urquhart Potter, James K. Hackett, Herbert Kelcey, W. J. Le Moyne, Isabel Irving, Chauncey Olcott, Dan Daly, Babette Rodney, William Devere, Otis Harlan, Claude Goodwin, Walter Jones.

George C. Milne, Alexander McCormick, Charles Dickson, Charles H. Hopper, John E. Kellerd, Mason Mitchell, Clara Wieland, "Aunt Louisa" Eldridge, "Flo" Irwin, John Braham, Miss De Deyo, Richard Dorney.

THIEVES CHASED IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Had Entered an Apartment House to Carry Away Some Plunder.

Mrs. Rose Steler found on Thursday afternoon that her apartment at 7 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street had been entered by burglars during her absence. In the dining room was a lot of silverware and other things tied up in a tablecloth.

She called in Policeman Martin and, while he was looking about, two men entered the flat. They ran when they saw the policeman and reached the street. They turned into Fifth Avenue, but were halted at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street by Martin, who shot at them. In court yesterday they were held until to-day for examination.

The prisoners are George Bieral and James Hennessey. Bieral was recognized as an inveterate thief. He was discharged from the penitentiary three weeks ago, where he had been for a year for larceny. He is the son of Louis Bieral, who some years ago shot Surveyor of the Port Hans S. Beattie in his office, because Mr. Beattie discharged him from a place he had held. Hennessey was released Thursday morning from the penitentiary, where he had served five months for larceny.

During March

Colds and chills are prevalent, and unless the

NEW PUBLICATIONS

RECENT EMINENT WOMEN.

SIX MODERN WOMEN. Psychological Sketches. By Laura Marholm Hansson. Translated from the German by Hermione Ramsden. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

Psychological sketches or studies do not, as a usual thing, attract the general reader unless they have woven about them the incidents that go to make the sensational or quasi-sensational novel. In this instance, however, Mrs. Hansson has selected for the subjects of her sketches six women whose lives and works are quite generally known, and in connection with whom interest is awakened at the mere mention of their names. Probably no more representative list could have been selected—surely none more general or so well adapted to serve the purpose for which the book has been written.

The one point which Mrs. Hansson has emphasized in these six types of modern womanhood is the manifestation of their womanly feelings—feelings which asserted themselves despite their different surroundings and the theories upon which they built up their lives, despite the opinions of which they were the teachers, and despite the successes which crowned their efforts and bound them more strongly than might have been the case had their lives been passed in obscurity.

To the women who are striving to "emancipate woman" the book will tell much, for they cannot help but listen to its eloquence, and to the women who place true womanliness above all else to which woman may attain it will be as a place of refuge in the great overheated desert of arguments and demands for release from an imagined thralldom

Some of the hidden peculiarities in woman's soul have been traced in the lives of these six representative women—Eleonora Duse, who is made to represent the Modern Woman of the Stage; Sonia Kovalevsky, the Learned Woman; George Egerton, Neurotic Keynotes; Amalie Skram, the Woman Naturalist; Marie Bashkirtseff, a Young Girl's Tragedy, and A. Ch. Edgren-Leffler, the Woman's Rights Woman. Of these women Mrs. Hanson writes:

They were out of harmony with themselves, suffering from a conflict which made its first appearance in the world when the 'woman question' came to the fore, resulting in an unnatural breach between the needs of the intellect and the requirements of their womanly nature. Most of them succumbed in the struggle.

A woman who seeks freedom by means of the modern method of independence is generally one who desires to escape from a woman's sufferings. She is anxious to avoid subjection, also motherhood, and the dependence and impersonality of an ordinary woman's life; but in doing so she unconsciously deprives herself of her womanliness. For them all the day came when they found themselves standing at the door of the heart's innermost sanctuary, and realized that they were excluded. Some of them burst open the door, entered, and became man's once more. Others remained outside and died there. They were all individualistic, these six women. It was this fact that molded their destiny; but Eleonora Duse was the only one of them who was individualistic enough. None of them were able to stand alone, as more than one had believed that she could.

The six women whose lives have been epitomized in the foregoing quotation belong to five nationalities. Three are, or were, authoresses, and the other three mathematician, actress, and artist. The writer of this book is a German, of Norwegian extraction, celebrated for her literary criticisms and the beauty of her style. She married Ola Hansson in 1889. She believes that matured thought and widened views can—in a woman's case—be only the direct result of marriage, and consequently she considers marriage to be absolutely indispensable to every woman, and that without it she is both mentally and morally undeveloped.

Self-revelations have always existed among men, and psychological studies of them have always been possible, but among women they were unknown until now, when this tired century is drawing to its close. "It is one of the strangest signs of the coming age that woman has attained to the intellectual consciousness of herself as woman, and can say what she is, what she wishes, and what she longs for. But she pays for this knowledge with her death."

In the lives of these six women the tired and discontented women of this day can recognize themselves time and time again. They can perceive that that which they believe themselves to be striving for has been striven for by others of greater mental strength than they possess, and with greater persistency than they can command, and that, even though it has been attained in no slight measure, the longing of the soul has not been satisfied—the true womanly nature has arisen at the last, thrown off the shackles with which it has been bound in delusions, and has lamented the impossibility of obtaining that which, but for misdirected efforts, might have been its in former years.

The book is strong, healthy, and truly womanly. It inspires while it destroys; it urges to a higher individuality and inspires toward the most worthy dignity to which modern woman can attain. The translation and introduction are as satisfactory and pleasing as one could wish. The charm of the author's style has in no wise been lost.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce that they will publish in the Autumn a Riverside edition of the writings of Harriet Beecher Stowe, making probably sixteen volumes. Bibliographical introductions, notes, &c., will be prepared, with portraits and engraved title pages. A limited large-paper edition will contain Mrs. Stowe's autograph.

—The Messrs. Scribner will eventually issue, in book form, President E. Benjamin Andrews's magazine articles on the history of this country during the past twenty-five years. The papers will first be carefully revised and enlarged.

—Another volume of Maeterlinck, completing the plays, has been translated by Richard Hovey for Stone & Kimball's Green Tree Library. This firm announces for the present month a new story by Harold Frederic entitled "The Damnation of Theron Ware," in which a Methodist minister is the principal character.

—The Century announces for its April number a paper by Victor Louis Mason of the War Department, with the title "The Four Lincoln Conspiracies," in which will be given the first complete and consecutive account of those occurrences. From people connected with the flight of Booth after the assassination Mr. Mason obtained a story of the last days of Booth.

—The sale in London recently for $5,100 of a copy of Caxton's edition of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" has called out in The Athenaeum the following interesting statement: "The copy is, moreover, incomplete, wanting nineteen leaves, while two of the leaves present have the corners torn off. According to the late Mr. Blades, nine copies are known, but only two are complete—i. e., possess 372 leaves—one of which is in the Museum and the other is at Merton College. The Spencer (now Mrs. Ryland's) and the Grenville copies have six leaves supplied in fac simile. Mr. Blades has not recorded an imperfect copy sold at a supplementary sale of books from 'White Knights' in 1820, and purchased by Tom Payne for 30 guineas, and this copy, with that sold on Wednesday—included in part of the library from Barlaston Hall—brings the number up to eleven. The copy in the fourth part of the Heber library, sold by Evans in 1834, consisted of 222 leaves, and sold for £110 15s., while Mr. Huth's copy, purchased in 1861 for £300, wants only sixteen leaves, and is perhaps the most complete example which has occurred in the market for over half a century. Lord Spencer's copy of this edition was exhibited at the Caxton celebration in 1877. So far as the amount realized by the Barlaston copy is concerned, it is, I believe, the highest, with three exceptions, ever paid at auction for a Caxton. These exceptions are Lord Jersey's copy of 'King Arthur,' £1,950—the highest of all—and the same owner's copy of the 'Histories of Troy,' £1,820, both sold in 1885, and the Roxburghe copy (which cost £50) of the 'Troy' book, for which the Duke of Devonshire paid £1,060 10s. in 1812. But the first two of these books were complete, and the third only wanted the last leaf. By comparison, and from a commercial point of view, therefore, the Caxton sold on Wednesday may be regarded as the most valuable English book which has ever been sold under the hammer in this country."

—With its number for March 12 The Congregationalist celebrated the completion of eighty years of continuous life as a newspaper. That number contains sixty-four pages. The Congregationalist is a continuation of The Boston Recorder, which was founded in 1816. It claims priority in the field of religious journalism, not only in this country but in Europe. It has long had a foremost rank among religious publications, with extremely few rivals for actual precedence.

—Balloting at the Académie Française for the election of a successor to Alexandre Dumas fils, is to occur May 28. There are four candidates: Emile Zola, Jean Aicard, Henri Becque, and Barboux.

—The theme of Paul Adams's novel, "Coeurs Nouveaux," to be published soon, is the necessity, the selfish necessity, for being kind.

—Falconnier, a player of the Comédie Française, has written a small book on the "XXII. Lames Hermétiques du Tarot Divinatoire" and dedicated it to Alexandre Dumas fils, who gave to him his first notions of astrological chiromancy.

—Cosmopolis, the new review, is to publish, in July, letters written by Tourguenieff to Mme. Viardot, Flaubert, George Sand, and Emile Zola.

—Casimir Stryenski is to publish the "Mémoirs" of Countess Potocka-Woncowicz, who was a great lady at Warsaw during the occupation of the French troops in 1806 and 1807.

—There were published in France in 1893, 13,123 new works; in 1894, 13,550; in 1895, only 12,927—that is, 36 works a day. As one of Murger's bohemians liked to say, "There are years where one is not in the humor to work."

—Félix Régamey is to publish an album of twelve drawings which Paul Verlaine made in England twenty years ago.

—François I., after the battle of Marignan, admired Caesar for having, like him, defeated the Swiss; so he asked Albert Pigghe, who was a man of erudition, to write a relation of Caesar's achievements. The manuscript, in three volumes, of the "Commentaires de la Guerre Gallique," is the property of three great libraries; the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale, and Chantilly. Each library has one volume. The text, wherein Caesar tells François I. the details of his campaigns, is not valuable, but the work was illuminated by an obscure person named Geoffroy, and distinguished from his colleagues as "Le Hollondais," who was an inspired painter. His figures are small, but produce an impression of imposing grandeur, because the landscapes, hardly indicated, are profoundly mysterious, the complicated scenes are arranged with much ingenuity, and the personages have natural, unaffected attitudes and gestures. There is an allegorical Christ on a solitary cross at the summit of a mountain, clear under a starry sky, holding with nailed hands the labarum and the imperial crown, which is a masterpiece. The work, text and illustrations, is to be reproduced by the Société des Bibliophiles Français for its twenty-nine members at a cost of $7,000.

—Italy is to celebrate the five hundredth anniversay of the foundation, by Galeas Visconti, of the Carthusian monastery at Pavia. The monastery is at present only a museum wherein one may admire, in the company of laical guides, frescoes by Ambrogio Borgognone and the tombs of Ludovic the Moor and of Beatrice of Este. Carthusian monks are to publish a sumptuously illustrated volume describing the art treasures and the documents of their ancient home.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE SPIDER OF TRUXILLO. (The Passing Show.) By Richard Henry Savage. 12mo. New-York: F. Tennyson Neely.

COLERIDGE'S THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER. Edited by Herbert Bates. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. 45 cents.

THE THINGS THAT MATTER. By Francis Gribble. 16mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

A RICH MAN'S DAUGHTER. By William J. H. Riddell. 12mo. New-York: The International News Company. 50 cents.

RATIONAL THEOLOGY; or, Ethical and Theological Essays. By John Milton Williams, D. D. Volume II. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. $1.25.

EIGHT LECTURES, by the Swami Vivekananda, on Karma Yoga. Delivered in New-York, Winter of 1895-6. New-York: Brentano's. $1.

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THE SENATE IN THE DARK

Acted on the Cuban Resolution Without Knowing the Facts.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION LACKING

Statement from Mr. De Lome, the Spanish Minister, Buried in the Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The opponents in the Senate of the Cuban resolutions were satisfied to-day with an arrangement which laid aside the conference report until next Monday and permitted Mr. Cockrell to make a belated silver speech designed for home consumption. Mr. Sherman, who is confident of his ability to force a vote upon the conference report early next week, made no objection to the proposal that the pending question be side-tracked and that an adjournment be taken to-day until Monday. It is his intention to push the report next week, and he does not believe the opposition will put any obstacles in the way of a vote after the speechmaking shall be over. Mr. Sherman will be surprised if the vote against the report shall be in excess of fifteen. When the Senate resolution was up for adoption there were only six negative votes.

It developed this morning that the State Department had sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations a statement of the Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome, giving the Spanish side of the Cuban case, and that this statement had been read to the committee by one of its members. To Mr. Hoar, who had complained of the course of the committee in withholding information from the Senate, this announcement had special significance, and he demanded to know why the statement had not been laid before the Senate. The reply of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations was that it was of such a nature that it could not be disclosed except in executive session. The debate which followed was sufficiently spicy to interest the many persons in the galleries, who had come with the idea that there would be interesting developments, but it died out almost as quickly as it began, the understanding being that the Senate should go into executive session later, when the information referred to would be placed at the disposal of Mr. Hoar and any other Senator who might care for it.

There was enough in the proceedings to-day to emphasize the fact that the Senate acted hastily in adopting a resolution in favor of Cuban belligerency, and that the conferrees for the Senate in the matter of the House substitute had not displayed any discretion whatever.

The Cuban matter was called up by Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) who directed attention to an incidental statement made yesterday by Senator Sherman as to a communication which he (Mr. Lodge) was supposed to have had with the Secretary of State, and to private papers which he was supposed to have received concerning affairs in Cuba. The statement of the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Lodge said, was an unintentional error. He had had no communication with Mr. Olney, and had received from him no private papers.

The paper referred to was a full statement from the Spanish Minister, giving the Spanish side of the question, which was sent to the committee from the State Department, and was read to the full committee by one of its members, Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.) The reading of those papers, Mr. Lodge said, had been confidential, and had been mentioned by the Senator from Ohio simply by inadvertence.

Mr. Sherman recalled the fact that the paper to which he had referred had come from the State Department, at the request of the committee, and had been read fully by the Senator from Maine.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) commented upon these disclosures as presenting a remarkable condition of affairs, and asked whether the papers referred to ought not to be laid before the Senate.

"Certainly, in executive session," said Mr. Sherman.

"All right," said Mr. Hoar, "let the Senator from Ohio move an executive session."

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) suggested that the Senate found itself in an unusual dilemma. If it was essential—he did not think it was—that Congress should act on the question of Cuban belligerency, the Senate was confronted with the position of having to vote on questions of fact, on testimony reposing in the breasts of the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations alone—testimony which they could not divulge to the public, and could divulge only in executive session. Then, too, the resolution had to go to the House, where there was no executive session, and where the facts never could be known. The members of the House were absolutely without knowledge of a single one of the facts which the Committee on Foreign Relations had considered, and on which it would have to vote for or against belligerency.

Mr. Wolcott would be glad, he said, to have it explained to him whether or not Senators were expected to yield their own judgment and consciences and to follow the opinion of the Committe on Foreign Relations, based upon information which could not be divulged.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) called for the regular order of business.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) expressed a hope that there might be some declaration prepared by the Committee on Foreign Relations in which all Senators could join with satisfaction, and he said that at the proper time he would move to insist that the Senate decline to accept the House substitute for the Cuban resolution and ask for a further conference.

It was thought that when the Senate went into executive session this afternoon the Cuban question would be taken up. Cuba was not referred to, however, when the doors were closed. There is good reason for believing that Minister De Lome's statement, referred to in the Senate debate, is moderate in tone and not nearly so strong as his published statements which appeared in the press a few days ago and became the text for several speeches in the Senate.

REPUBLICAN FORCE INCREASED.

The Party Has One More Vote in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Republican strength in the House of Representatives was increased by one this afternoon, when by a vote of 173 to 59 Gaston A. Robbins, Democrat, was declared to be not entitled to the seat occupied by him as a Representative from the Fourth District of Alabama, and William F. Aldrich, his Republican opponent, was placed therein. This result followed a two days' debate of the report of the Committee on Elections No. 1, to-day's session being occupied by Mr. Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.,) in a three hours' speech in behalf of Mr. Robbins, and Mr. Daniels, (Rep., N. Y.,) Chairman of the committee, closing in an argument of an hour or more for Aldrich.

The Republicans now number 247 members, the Democrats 101, Populists 7, and Silverites 1. There is a vacancy from the Eleventh Texas District, caused by the recent death of Representative Crain. Mr. Aldrich appeared at the bar and was sworn in by Speaker Reed amid Republican applause. The vote giving Mr. Aldrich his seat was along party lines, the Populists uniting with the Republicans in voting Robbins out. Mr. White of Illinois was the only Republican who voted for Robbins, while Messrs. Cobb, Dockery, and De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) voted with the Republicans for Aldrich.

Before the election case was taken up two bills were passed. One was to require that engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers shall be American citizens. The other was the tonnage tax bill, repealing the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1884, of which only Germany and the Netherlands take advantage, and reducing the tax on the coastwise trade between the Americas, between the United States and the West Indies, and between the United States and Hawaii, from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

POSTAL BILLS INTRODUCED.

The House Committee Reports Some Important Measures.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads today ordered two bills introduced by Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.,) favorably reported. The first provides that no indemnity shall be paid for loss of registered matter in excess of $10. For a smaller loss the actual value of the package is to be allowed.

The second bill amends the law regarding postal cards so as to provide that, beginning July 1, 1896, it shall be lawful to transmit by mail, at the postage rate of a cent apiece, payable by stamps to be affixed by the sender, and under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe, written messages on private mailing cards, such cards to be sent openly in the mails, to be no larger than the size fixed by the Convention of the Universal Postal Union, and to be approximately of the same form, quality, and weight as the stamped postal card now in general use in the United States.

A bill giving Post Office Inspectors the same power in enforcing postal laws as is now given Sheriffs, Marshals, and Deputy Marshals was discussed and returned to the House with the recommendation that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee, it involving a matter of law.

FOR COMMANDER QUACKENBUSH.

A Bill to Place Him on the Retired List of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A bill which has been before repeated Congresses and which, by reason of that circumstance, has become a naval cause célèbre, was considered and ordered to-day to be favorably reported by the House Judiciary Committee. The purpose of the bill is to place John W. Quackenbush on the retired list of the navy with the rank and pay of Commander.

In 1874 Commander Quackenbush was court-martialed and dismissed from the service. President Grant commuted the sentence to a suspension for six years on furlough pay. Upon the expiration of his sentence in 1880, Quackenbush was put upon waiting orders and drew pay for nearly a year, when the salary ceased, and in 1883 he was dropped from the rolls. It is claimed that his dismissal was due to a misunderstanding; that when the nomination of Lieutenant Commander Schley to be a Commander in the navy was sent to the Senate, it contained the words "vice Quackenbush, dismissed," which was inserted inadvertently, but which furnished the ground for his subsequent dismissal from the navy.

The bill to place him on the retired list has received favorable reports in six previous Congresses. As agreed to by the Judiciary Committee to-day it provides that he shall receive no pay or emoluments until his reappointment.

COCKRELL TALKS FOUR HOURS.

Must Have Free Coinage to Cure the Nation's Financial Ills.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The financial condition of the Government was the subject of a four hours' harangue in the Senate to-day by Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) in which he told the old, old story about the wrongs of silver and the wickedness of the gold monometallists.

Mr. Cockrell argued that every Government obligation, with the single exception of gold certificates, was payable in gold or silver coin, at the option of the Government, and he charged that Charles Foster, while Secretary of the Treasury, in October, 1891, had surrendered voluntarily, meekly, and submissively, the right of the Government to redeem the United States notes or greenbacks in silver as well as in gold.

That action on the part of Mr. Foster, Mr. Cockrell described as the Pandora's box, out of which had come all the financial ills that had since fallen upon the country.

Something New from Kansas.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Peffer, the Populist, presented a petition from a constituent of his asking Congress to make "Resurrection Day," April 5, a National holiday, in honor of "the King of the Jews, who has always been the true friend of the United States."

Congressional Doings.

—In response to a resolution the President yesterday sent to the House the correspondence in the claim of Bernard Campbell of Boston for injuries inflicted upon him by Haitian soldiers who were endeavoring to force him into the naval service of Haiti. The history of the case is given in letters written by the late Secretary Gresham to Minister Smythe at Port au Prince, and the latter's reply thereto; but there is no indication as to what action the Haitian Government has taken with respect to the claim.

—The Senate Committee on Territories has ordered a favorable report on the bill to admit New-Mexico into the Union. The bill provides for a Constitutional Convention, and all its other provisions are along the lines of the regular Statehood bill.

—The House Commerce Committee has ordered a favorable report on the bill making Stamford, Conn., a sub-port of entry.

A Critic Criticised.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As one who is fond of music, with sufficient knowledge to be able to appreciate both its beauties and its difficulties without being a professional musician, I would like to ask why a newspaper like The Evening Post, with a reputation for high tone and truthfulness, should employ the person it does to report for it the German opera at present being given in New-York. The very word "critic"—"one skilled in judging"—implies at least a person capable of stating facts truthfully and impartially. But this is just what the reporter of The Evening Post does not do. Those of the community who are musical, but not musicians, have a right to expect from a reputable newspaper intelligent and unbiased criticism of musical performances. Instead of this, the recent articles published in The Evening Post upon the German opera are mainly an ill-natured attack upon Mr. Walter Damrosch. If readers were influenced by these so-called criticisms few would go to the opera a second time; as it is, the house is crowded at every performance with an audience listening with eager attention. Of these three-fourths are Germans, who are the most musical and at the same time the most critical of people. If the critic of The Evening Post is so unfortunate as to be unable to find any good thing in connection with the present German opera, why was he always blind to the defects of the recent Italian opera, where the tempi were often wrong, and both the principals and the chorus sang off the tone. For instance, at the last matinée of "Carmen," Ancona, in the third act, seldom sang on the tone, and when singing the Toreador song behind the scenes was painful to hear. Music lovers are entitled to have a fair and intelligent criticism of the performance. Is is certainly no criticism to say, as in The Evening Post of Saturday, March 7, of Mr. Damrosch's opera, that "the mark of Opus 1 on his score calls attention to the fact that he had no experience as a composer when he wrote it," implying that because it was a first work it must be bad. If the music of "The Scarlet Letter" had been written by some old master, long since dead, the person who writes for The Post would undoubtedly find every page of the score teeming with "technical beauty" and "interesting writing." H. R.

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1896.

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WANTS A BIMETALLIC RESERVE.

Scheme of a Republican Congressman Which He Thinks Would Help Solve the Financial Question.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—"I have prepared and shall introduce in the House," said Representative Brosius, (Rep., Penn.,) "a bill to relieve the difficulties in our monetary situation. It embodies several interesting propositions.

"First—It authorizes National banks to issue circulation to the par value of their bonds. Second—It reduces the taxation of National bank circulation to one-fourth of 1 per cent. Third—It authorizes the organization of National banks with a capital stock of $25,000 in towns of not more than 3,000 inhabitants. Fourth—It utilizes the $125,000,000 of silver bullion now lying idle in the vaults of the Treasury by uniting it with an equal amount of gold which is now in the Treasury, making a combined gold and silver reserve redemption fund of $250,000,000, which shall be set apart by the Secretary of the Treasury and kept separate and apart to redeem outstanding legal-tender notes and Treasury notes as they shall be presented for redemption.

"My idea is that the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem notes at his option as they shall be presented in gold or in silver bullion at its market value, or in silver coin at the option of the holder.

"The bill provides that the gold part of the reserve fund shall be maintained precisely as it has been in the past. The silver portion would be maintained by the use of any surplus silver in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or, if necessary, by the purchase of silver bullion, as under the Sherman act of 1890, confining the purchase exclusively to domestic silver and paying therefor in any surplus money in the Treasury, or, if none, by Treasury notes, the same as is provided in the Sherman act.

"The proposed plan, for one thing, would end the stupendous folly of keeping $125,000,000 worth of silver bullion in the vaults of the Treasury without the slightest utility to anybody on earth. It would strengthen the reserve fund so as to restore, in some degree at least, the confidence of the people in the intention and the ability of the Government to maintain the parity of the metals and to redeem all its paper in value on a dollar for dollar. Under existing law that immense pile of silver bullion cannot be used even for the redemption of Treasury notes that were paid out for its purchase.

"It also would have a tendency to give additional credit to the Treasury notes by pledging for their payment an amount of silver bullion equivalent to their face value. It would have a tendency to check the endless chain of redemption which is continuously depleting our gold reserve, and compelling us to issue bonds for gold to keep it up.

"I cannot see any insuperable difficulties about this mode of using silver bullion. The silver people ought not to object, for it opens the way to use the bullion, and has a tendency to sustain its price. The holders of notes presented for redemption ought not to complain, for they would get the face value of their notes in silver bullion at its gold value, which could be exported as readily in payment for foreign balances as gold could be.

"It might be objected that $250,000,000 was too large a fund for redemption purposes. I think it would relieve the situation greatly if we could increase largely our reserve fund. When we established the $100,000,000 reserve we had but $346,000,000 of paper out to be protected. We have now in round numbers $500,000,000, and it is obvious that we need a larger reserve than sufficed for $346,000,000. Furthermore, it would utilize $125,000,000 of silver bullion now lying idle in the Treasury and in the mints of the country, at no cost to the Government, and would be a distinct gain in the way of strengthening the situation and inspiring public confidence.

"It may be objected by our silver friends that the use of silver bullion as a commodity is a degradation of the metal. But I think the use of our idle silver bullion for any monetary purpose and to give it a chance to put its shoulder to the wheel and help out our gold would be a distinct elevation of the metal to the rank and dignity of money. It has been suggested that the holders of paper redeemed in silver bullion for purposes of export might sustain a loss before they could ship the bullion to a foreign creditor. There does not seem to be much practical force in that objection because the chances are that he would make rather than lose by the rise of silver in price by the additional market that would be open for it."

FIRE BOARD OPPOSED TO A BILL.

Not Desirous, However, of Being at Odds with the Mayor.

There was a discussion at the meeting of the Fire Board yesterday over the bill before the Legislature advocated by the Volunteer Firemen's Association, asking that the provision for contributing the 2 per cent. tax levied on the foreign insurance companies be turned into the Volunteer Firemen's funds for ten years longer.

The Commissioners have opposed the passage of this bill and want this money paid into the pension fund of the active Fire Department. All the Commissioners have been active in opposing the measure, but a few days ago Commissioners Sheffield and Ford paid a visit to Mayor Strong.

The Mayor told them bluntly that he did not want to deprive the widows of the old volunteer firemen of the $60 a year which they now get out of the 2 per cent. tax levied on the foreign insurance companies.

At the meeting yesterday, Commissioner Sheffield made his report of the Mayor's attitude in the matter, and Commissioner La Grange said:

"I don't see why the regular pension fund of the active firemen should suffer, but we do not desire to place ourselves on record in opposition to the policy of the head of the administration."

CALLED IT "GREATER NEW-YORK."

Max Bleiman Secures a Title for His New Play from the German.

A conference was held at the Herald Square Theatre last night between Manager Max Bleiman and his associates in the ownership of the American rights to the play known as "My New-York" at the Germania Theatre. The meeting was to decide on a new name for the English version of the piece, and after a good deal of discussion it was decided to call the play "Greater New-York," a title which all present agreed would be effective and appropriate.

Later in the evening Manager Bleiman engaged William H. Thompson to play one of the most important characters in "Greater New-York" when it is produced in its American form. He has engaged Max Freeman, the stage manager, to take charge of the production, and William Hoey, as has been announced in THE NEW-YORK TIMES already will have a leading comedy part. Mr. Bleiman is very confident that in "Greater New-York" he has a very valuable piece of stage property, and neither pains nor money will be spared to make its production an elaborate one.

Hunyadi Janos Aperient Water.

Andreas Saxlehner of Budapest, Hungary, announces that he will on March 26 open an office in the Bennett Building, Nassau and Fulton Streets, for the supply direct to the trade of the world's well-known genuine natural Hunyadi Janos Aperient Water. This will enable purchasers to secure the genuine Hunyadi Janos Aperient Water direct from the proprietor. As this water has been recommended by over a thousand of the highest medical authorities as being the best of any aperient water in the world, its success has caused many imitations to be put on the market. The name of Andreas Saxlehner on the label is a guarantee of genuineness.

A Dinner to Mayor Strong.

James Macnaughton, President of the Wool Exchange, has sent out to a number of prominent merchants invitations to a dinner which he proposes to give to Mayor Strong on Thursday evening next at the Wool Club, in the Wool Exchange Building.

MALBY'S BILL IN FAVOR

Proposed Change in the Method of Teaching Alcoholic Effects.

A COURSE OF INSTRUCTION PROVIDED

The Bill Making the Change in Existing Law Has the Sanction of the Senate Committee on Education.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Senate Committee on Public Education to-day reported favorably Senator Malby's bill amending the law of last year regarding the study in public schools of the effect of the use of alcohol and tobacco upon the human system.

The bill states that provision shall be made in every course of study in all the public schools or public school systems of the State for instruction in the English language in the following subjects, viz: Arithmetic, geography, English grammar, American history, reading, writing, spelling, and physiology and hygiene, including the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system.

It shall be the duty of Trustees and Boards of Education having jurisdiction over the public schools to prescribe courses of study which shall include at least the foregoing subjects; and all pupils, when sufficiently advanced, shall study each of these subjects until they shall have passed such tests as may be required for promotion. Nothing in the act shall be construed to limit the power of local school authorities to add to the courses of study such other subjects as, in their judgment, should be pursued in the schools under their charge.

All Regents' examinations in physiology and hygiene shall include a proportion of questions on the nature of alcoholic drinks, tobacco, and other narcotics, and their effects on the human system. In all normal schools, teachers' training classes, and teachers' institutes adequate time and attention shall be given to instruction in the best methods of teaching the branches enumerated, and no person shall be licensed to teach in any of the public schools of the State who has not passed a satisfactory examination in at least each of the said subjects and the best methods of teaching the same.

NO QUORUM IN THE SENATE.

Democrats Leave to Force the Majority to Extra Exertion.

ALBANY, March 13.—Before the Senate convened at 10 o'clock this morning many animated conversations were held over the rigid enforcement of the new rule limiting admission to the floor. In consequence of the application of the new regulation, the floor was quite clear of the usual gathering of those persons who have hitherto obtained admission on various pretexts.

There were only fifteen Senators present when the gavel fell. The Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations reported favorably Senator Wilcox's bill requiring employers taking their employes' money on deposit to pay interest. The committee amended the bill, making the interest payable at the rate of 5 per cent.

Senators enough to pass bills not being present, the Senate went into Committee of the Whole and took up the general order calendar. Senator Tibbits moved to substitute the Assembly Greenbush Police bill for the Senate bill and to discharge the Senate Village Committee from the consideration of the Assembly bill.

Senator Cantor objected, and Senator Grady asked for a roll call to ascertain whether a quorum was present.

Only twenty Senators were present to vote, several of the Democrats having left the chamber while the roll was being called.

A quorum was not present, and Senator Cantor smilingly asked Senator Tibbits to lay his motion on the table until Monday night.

"There's nothing else that I can do," said Mr. Tibbits.

A number of bills were introduced, and then the Senate adjourned till Monday night.

Bills Passed.

ALBANY, March 13.—Among the bills which were passed by the House to-day were these:

Senator Martin—Ratifying the laying out of St. John's Park, in New-York City.

Mr. Austin—Giving to the Assistant Public Administrator in New-York City similar powers to those of his chief.

Mr. Keenholt—Making it a misdemeanor to place substances in public roads that will have a tendency to puncture bicycle tires.

Senator Brush—Authorizing Brooklyn to establish a training school for boys.

Mr. Austin—Providing for the improvement and completion of Riverside Park, in New-York City. Also transferring to the Department of Parks, New-York City, jurisdiction over West Ninety-sixth Street and West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street in certain sections.

A number of bills of minor importance were also passed.

Notes at the Capitol.

—Assemblyman Austin has introduced a bill in relation to the new East River Bridge between New-York and Brooklyn, authorized by the law of 1895, which provides that the Commissioners appointed under that law shall be enabled to acquire, by purchase on condemnation, any land under or above water, between Pier 57, near the foot of Broome Street, and Pier 59, near the foot of Delancey Street, in the East River, in New-York City, which may be necessary for the construction of the bridge.

—The State Board of Charities has sent to the Legislature recommendations for specific appropriations for State institutions under its jurisdiction other than for maintenance. It recommends low appropriations, except in the case of the Craig colony for epileptics, the Rome Custodial Asylum, and the Woman's Reformatory at Bedford.

—Mr. Waldo has offered in the Assembly a bill requiring street surface railroads to have $6,000 of capital for every mile of road, and requiring street surface roads to obtain the assent of the Railroad Commissioners to increase their capital stock, and prohibiting street surface or elevated railroads from mortgaging their stock.

—The Assembly Committee on Public Health has prepared a bill as a substitute for a number of bills heretofore offered, providing that opticians shall pay a license fee of $10 per year, and shall pass an examination before a board, the three members of which shall have been nominated by the State Optical Society.

—Gov. Morton has received a cablegram saying the Mexican Government "will not be ready to authorize the holding of an international exposition under two years; Government will appropriate no money, nor will it recognize the present private enterprise."

—Senator Wray has introduced a bill authorizing the Clerk of Kings County to expend $10,000 a year for the publication in a day law journal in Brooklyn of all calendars of courts of record in Kings County.

—A bill has been introduced incorporating the Investment Guarantee and Trust Company of New-York; capital, $5,000,000. Henry S. Reymond, Henry S. Korn, William H. Page, Jr., B. F. De Freest, and G. A. Martin are named as Directors.

—Assemblyman Witter is sponsor for a bill prohibiting evictions when one of the family proposed to be evicted is ill, and providing that in such cases the rent due shall be paid from poor funds.

—The Senate Cities Committee has favorably reported the New-York dock bills, authorizing the issue of $6,000,000 in bonds, and giving the Dock Board additional powers.

—A petition with 30,000 signatures, asking that bicycles be transported by railroads as baggage, has been presented to the Assembly by Mr. Armstrong.

—The House has passed a bill striking from the Penal Code that section which makes it a crime to attempt suicide.

Spaniards to Give a Ball.

The Spanish residents of New-York, members of the Circulo Colon-Cervantes, are to hold a "baile de percal" (calico hop) at their assembly rooms, 723 Lexington Avenue, on Saturday evening, March 21. All the ladies are to be attired in calico, and those desiring to dance in the first number of the second part are to provide cravats of the same pattern calico as their dress, from which the gentlemen present will choose their partners. The President of the society, D. Aristides Martinez, recently re-elected, will give a "baile de etiqueta" (full dress ball) on Saturady evening, April 18, in recognition of his re-election to the Presidency.

Joint Traffic Association.

The hearing upon the motion of the United States against the Joint Traffic Association came up in the United States Circuit Court yesterday afternoon, and was adjourned until March 27 to afford counsel an opportunity of consulting with Judge Wheeler regarding the fixing of a date when the hearing of the motion for an injunction restraining the Joint Traffic Association from operating under its agreement can be had.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Tristan and Isolde—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Shaughraun—8:00. Matinée.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Julius Cæsar—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL—Oratorio, The Seasons—8:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—8:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:00. Matinée—2:00. Lecture on Napoleon Bonaparte—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Camille—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:00. Matinée.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—1492—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA — Marguerite; Rice's Excelsior, Jr.; Promenade Concert—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Little Christopher—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Comtesse Gucki—8:15. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING COMPANY—Poster Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:00. Matinée.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
TROCADERO MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	35	17	20
6 A. M.	35	16	18
9 A. M.	38	15	19
12 M.	46	21	24
4 P. M.	45	26	28
6 P. M.	43	25	27
9 P. M.	40	23	24
12 P. M.	38	21	22

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....22.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....20.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....40.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Slowly Rising Temperature.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE GOVERNOR'S DILEMMA.

What effect Gov. MORTON's action upon the Raines bill may have on his chance of being his party's candidate for President is a matter about which we feel no concern. We regard the bill with sole reference to its relation to the rights and interests of the public and the welfare of the people of the State. We feel no special interest in the Governor's aspirations or prospects for the Presidential candidacy. We have no reason for wishing to promote them, and we certainly have no reason for being alarmed by them or for desiring to injure them. But, as a matter of fact, the passage of such a measure in the way it was passed cannot fail to have a serious effect upon the party responsible for it and upon anybody who looks to that party for support, whatever the Governor's action upon it may be now.

The manner of passing the bill through the two houses would be enough to condemn the Republican majority, even if it were a meritorious measure. In the Senate rules were suspended, a rigid closure was put upon debate on the day upon which the bill as amended in a party caucus first came up, and the majority took advantage of its power to suppress and override all opposition. It was tyrannical, but there was a semblance of parliamentary procedure. In the Assembly there was no regard for rules, for parliamentary decency, or even for the requirements of the Constitution. The printed bill in its final form could not have been regularly on the desks of members "three calendar legislative days prior to its final passage," for in the regular course of proceedings it could have come there only after its passage in the Senate. The Senate bill, before action in that body, may have been put upon the desks of Assemblymen as well as Senators, but that was sheer evasion of the Constitutional requirement. The locking of the doors, whether unconstitutional or not, was a most unseemly exercise of coercion.

And all this was a wanton and gratuitous exhibition of caucus tyranny and machine violence, because the vote in each house showed that the majority was strong enough to pass the bill by pursuing ordinary decent methods. Its haste and brutal methods indicated a fear of the growing effect of public opinion, a desire to suppress debate and criticism, and a disposition to crush the spirit of independence. It may also have been a part of the machine plan to compel the Governor to act upon the bill before the State Convention meets, just ten days hence. The manner of passing the bill was in itself a gross public affront, and it was virtually a confession that it was a bad measure against which public sentiment was rising with every hour's delay.

Now Gov. MORTON is confronted with the duty of disposing of the Raines bill within the next ten days, or by the day on which the Republican State Convention is to meet in this city. As the Chief Executive of the people of this State he would find no embarrassment in the performance of that duty. It is only in his capacity of Presidential candidate that the horns of a dilemma are presented to him, but really it makes very little difference which one he chooses. If he had shown no subserviency to PLATT heretofore, but had devoted himself with ability, courage, and high motives to the performance of his duty to the State, PLATT would now be impotent to harm him. With the negative record he has been making, PLATT is impotent to help him.

If he should sign this bill, it would create so much opposition in this State as to destroy his availability for the Presidential nomination, whatever PLATT might desire, but PLATT would really not care, so long as he had the delegation to the National Convention in his control. But it is too late for the Governor to gain prestige and popularity by a display of independence in vetoing the bill. He would simply do a plain duty, with nothing to gain by it except a better opinion from the people of the State. He would lose PLATT's favor, which would be a serious matter from the candidate point of view, because that is what he has been relying on, and everybody knows it. To take away that support would leave him nothing, because he has been making no capital of his own.

Or suppose PLATT should conclude that the better part of valor was discretion and consent to a veto, allowing it to be bruited about that it was a shrewd scheme for "booming MORTON" in this State. Would such a preposterous political trick fool the people or help the Governor? Would this kind of treatment of a serious public matter and this shallow pretense of independence exalt MORTON in anybody's estimation or save the party capable of it from contempt? Gov. MORTON may as well examine this Raines liquor-tax bill with sole reference to its effect upon public interests and popular rights, its relation to home rule, just taxation, and decent politics, and quietly perform this duty as it then appears to his intelligence and his conscience. It will neither hurt nor help his candidacy for President.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

Mr. JOHNSON of Richmond, Ind., has a bill before the House of Representatives which has been reported favorably by the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ought to pass substantially in its present form. It is entitled "A bill to increase the circulation of National banks." It is hardly that, being simply a bill to permit National banks to increase their circulation, if they wish to do so, under conditions far more stringent and efficient for the protection of noteholders than those now enforced were when the law was first enacted. The provisions of the bill are very concise and clear. They are in substance that banks depositing bonds, as now required by law, can receive circulation "equal in face value to the full par value of the bonds so deposited." Banks already having circulation can increase it to equal the par value of bonds deposited.

There is a proviso that nothing in the bill shall impair the authority of the Controller of the Currency to require additional deposits of bonds or of lawful money in case the market value of the bonds falls below the par value of the notes. This is of little importance, because there is no probability that United States bonds so deposited will fall below par. It is, however, a proper precaution. But the reference in this proviso to Section 5,171 of the Revised Statutes is a little obscure, and should be revised. As it stands it is open to an interpretation that conflicts with the main provision of the bill.

The terms of the Revised Statutes which refer to the possible depreciation of United States bonds deposited by banks show how antiquated and out of date is the system by which the bank circulation is regulated. There was every reason thirty-two years ago why Congress should guard against such depreciation. We were in the very crisis of the war. United States bonds could be purchased or subscribed for at par in greenbacks that were worth anywhere from 40 cents to 60 cents on the dollar. There are considerable fortunes now in existence the basis of which was in purchases of this character. But a bank in those days could take out $90,000 in notes on bonds that could be had for, say, $60,000 in gold. So far from giving to the United States Treasury, as the bank was supposed to do, security some 11 per cent. greater than its notes, it gave security actually worth in the markets of the world at least 30 per cent. less than the amount of its notes. The requirement that additional bonds should be put up if the bonds fell below par in market price was at that time a very proper one, but it was essentially illusory, because the market price was measured in greenbacks. To-day $100,000 4 per cent. bonds of the United States are at least 50 per cent. better security for $100,000 banknotes than the same amount was in 1864 for $90,000 banknotes.

This perfectly safe and simple measure would give to the National banks a chance to enlarge their circulation to a certain extent, when such action would bring actual relief to the business of the country. There can be no rational opposition to it.

THE McKINLEY CAMPAIGN.

The leading features of McKINLEY's plan of campaign have now been quite clearly disclosed. When his managers appealed a few weeks ago to prominent protected manufacturers in Pennsylvania for generous contributions of money—to be used, it should be borne in mind, not for the promotion of party success, but for McKINLEY himself in the canvass of convention delegates—the Ohio man's agents forgot to reckon with Mr. QUAY, who exercises some influence in that State and is also a candidate for the nomination. This explains the somewhat embarrassing exposure of the fact that McKINLEY's agents asked these manufacturers for money to be used in holding Southern delegates who were inclined to repudiate early bargains and accept the latest bid. At that time, however, it was supposed by those who were thus approached that McKINLEY's agents really intended to use the money in the South. A few days later it was ascertained, partly through the published complaint of Senator CULLOM, that McKinley funds had been used freely and effectively in Illinois, and now the friends of other candidates are beginning to perceive that this McKinley money is doing its work in almost every Northern State where a "favorite son's" prestige can be broken down by drawing men out of his "solid delegation."

McKINLEY and his barrel have even invaded this State to prevent Gov. MORTON from having at St. Louis the solid support of the powerful delegation from New-York. A "favorite son" who cannot enter the convention with every one of his State's delegates at his back is handicapped from the start. McKINLEY's agents have already broken more than one delegation upon which a candidate relied, and in some instances where they have not prevented a solid vote on the first ballot they have arranged for a diversion on the second.

A considerable part of the money to be used in paying the expenses of an attack upon Gov. MORTON's forces appears to have been procured from the iron and steel manufacturers of the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys, which are situated partly in Northeastern Ohio and partly in Northwestern Pennsylvania. One of our contemporaries says that MAHLON CHANCE, connected with both The New-York Tribune and the American Protective Tariff League, (an organization whose central office is in this city,) has, with headquarters at Youngstown, Ohio, since Feb. 27, been collecting the funds which are to be, or already have been, used for the promotion of McKINLEY's interests in this State. The individual contributions have ranged between $100 and $500, the understanding having been that the money was to be spent in New-York for McKINLEY and against MORTON. One manufacturer, it is related, when asked to give $150, declined to do so. He was a supporter of McKINLEY, but, he said, he "did not believe in fighting the candidate of New-York in New-York with Ohio money."

The manufacturers were told, it is stated by one of them, that The New-York Tribune would "warmly support McKINLEY to beat Gov. MORTON." All who read The Tribune have found that out, although it should be said that our neighbor has the excuse of its quarrel with PLATT. The Tribune's columns every day show very plainly that it is hard at work for McKINLEY. In its advocacy of him it is even willing to swallow and commend now any ambiguous and dodging currency platform which may be made in his interest. For example, here is what it said yesterday about the Ohio straddle:

"A better and safer gold-standard platform has never been framed. The men are to be pitied for paucity of intellect or lack of honesty who can conceive that there can be anything in the nature of a dodge or evasion in such a declaration as this."

These remarks will be quite satisfactory to Mr. MARK A. HANNA, the chief agent of McKINLEY, to whose approaching arrival in this city "for the purpose of entering upon an active canvass here in favor of Major McKINLEY's nomination," The Tribune invited attention yesterday.

We should like to know what the rank and file of the Republican Party think of this use of money in the interest of McKINLEY at this stage of the proceedings, three months before the assembling of the nominating convention—the commercial organizing of Southern delegations in his support, the invasion of States where "favorite sons" believe they are fairly entitled to solid delegations, the appeals to protected manufacturers for large contributions, the collection of funds in the Ohio iron and steel district to be used in New-York, and all the other indications of a desire and purpose to profit by the purchase of votes. As a rule, the rank and file know nothing about these things; they are simply required to throw up their hats for "protection." But there are many, nevertheless, to whose knowledge these things do come. What do they think about them?

So far as our observation goes, there has never been a more scandalous canvass for delegates' votes made by a man seeking the nomination of his party for the Presidency. Honest and well-informed Republicans should ask themselves not only what must be the uses for which so much money is required by a candidate three months before the convention, but also from what sources it comes to him, to what extent he places himself under obligations to those who give it, in what way the givers expect to be repaid, and whether an aspirant who pursues such a course while delegates are being chosen is fit to hold any high office or deserves the votes of honest men.

THE McLAUGHLIN CASE.

It is a real satisfaction that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court should have seen its way to approving the conviction of a policeman for taking bribes. We say this without any desire to be hard on Inspector McLAUGHLIN in particular, but with a desire to approve what will tend to purge the police force and to protect the public. It is really desirable that some practical results of the Lexow investigating committee should be produced. As soon as the investigation ran away with LEXOW it produced an extraordinary effect upon the public. Here was what everybody had for years been surmising and suspecting and believing about the police force at last established by what appeared to be legal evidence. It was established to the satisfaction of the great majority of citizens of New-York that corruption had tainted the police force from the bottom to the top. A dozen convictions for blackmail seemed to be the inevitable outcome of the investigation, and a dozen convictions would have instilled into the force a wholesome terror of the law that would have been immensely to its benefit and immensely to the advantage of the public.

This was a year and a half ago, and up to this date not a single policeman can be said to have been punished for levying blackmail. Some cases were thrown out on account of the bad character of the witnesses for the prosecution. Since policemen do not find it practicable to blackmail persons of good character for keeping disorderly houses, to throw out this evidence was in effect to notify the force that keepers of disorderly houses can be blackmailed with impunity. But in two instances, at least, the District Attorney was prodded into making cases that seemed likely to stand. Each of them was very compact and simple, and seemed to have been chosen, not at all because it was the worst offense of the policeman in question, but because it was the most easily demonstrable. One was the case of Capt. STEPHENSON, indicted for accepting a basket of fruit by way of bribe to allow a fruit dealer to evade the law against obstructing the streets. The other was the case of Inspector McLAUGHLIN, indicted for blackmailing a dealer in building materials whom the Inspector accused of the same offense. In each of these cases the demonstration sufficed for a jury, but in STEPHENSON's case it did not suffice for the courts. Although various indictments against indubitable rascals were abandoned, STEPHENSON was actually tried, convicted, sentenced, and imprisoned, until a higher court could attend to his case. Then his imprisonment ceased, and he walked and walks abroad a free man, redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled by the irresistible influence of legal technicality. At one time it seemed that the only tangible effect of the investigation had been to bestow upon Mr. GOFF for a long term of years an annual salary of $12,000 and perquisites, which he ingeniously strove to expand to $17,500. This was a false impression, because undoubtedly we did indirectly owe to the investigation the election of Mayor STRONG, and consequently the appointment of an efficient Commissioner of Street Cleaning and an honest Board of Police. But in the way of a vindication of outraged law and an exemplary punishment of its violators we have not at this moment anything whatever to show for the Lexow investigation.

The decision of the Appellate Court that McLAUGHLIN's conviction holds good is therefore particularly welcome. If McLAUGHLIN regards himself as aggrieved in being made the sole scapegoat for other men as guilty as himself, he can at least have the consolation of knowing that he has deserved all he has got, and much more besides. The appeal rested, it will be observed and it was to be expected, on a mere technicality, the allegation that the Trial Judge had erred in summarily denying the motion to change the venue. The court holds that the summary denial was in fact erroneous. But in another opinion it holds that the trial was nevertheless valid, since the order, being within the jurisdiction of the court, was not void, but only reversible. The point seems to laymen rather a fine one, since it makes no practical difference to McLAUGHLIN whether his Judge made an error or not. The layman cannot help thinking that if the Appellate Division were of a gnat-straining and camel-swallowing turn of mind, as so many appellate tribunals seem to him to be, the reversal of the Trial Judge's decision would have wrought the release of McLAUGHLIN. But the opinion concludes "that the defendant was proven beyond any reasonable doubt to have been guilty of the crime of extortion charged in the indictment." This seems to be the gist of the matter, but it belongs to a class of considerations which appellate tribunals have been known to leave out of view.

ELGIN AND ST. PAUL.

Because a dairy company whose farms are in the neighborhood of St. Paul won the first prize for butter at the recent National convention in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Minnesota now asserts that the superiority of her dairy products over those of the Elgin district in Illinois has been clearly demonstrated. This capture of the prize by Minnesota dairymen is not wholly without interest to health authorities and others who are striving to purify the dairy herds of this country. A few weeks ago the State Veterinarian of Illinois declared that 50 per cent. of the cows in the famous Elgin district were consumptives. This opinion was given to the public after he had made an investigation and killed the tuberculous animals in several herds. On the other hand the sanitary authorities in Minnesota have made notable progress in the work of eradicating bovine tuberculosis and protecting consumers of dairy products.

Minneapolis is one of the few cities in the world that have undertaken to prevent the sale of tuberculous milk to their inhabitants by requiring dairy farmers in their milk districts to present proof that by means of the tuberculin test all the consumptive cows have been removed from their herds. The people of the twin cities realize the importance of this sanitary work; and it is fitting that the first prize should be won by the owners of a dairy situated where such sanitary regulations concerning dairy products are enforced. In Illinois scarcely any effort to eradicate the disease or to prevent the sale of infected dairy products has been made.

THE SUBSTITUTE SCHOOL BILL.

There is to be a conference of the friends of school reform at the United Charities Building this evening with reference to the bill substituted for the Page and Pavey bills by the Senate Committee on Cities. This was submitted in the Senate on Thursday, and we have not seen the text of its provisions.

It is understood to be the purpose of the conference to support the bill and do what it can for its passage, but it would be well to know exactly what it is and make sure that it does not need modification. We know that it abolishes Ward Trustees and puts the nomination of teachers in the hands of a regular Board of Superintendents and the custody and repair of school buildings in charge of a Superintendent of Buildings, with such assistants as the Board of Education may deem necessary.

These are essential features of reform, in fact the main features, but the details of the bill should be carefully scrutinized and made to conform to sound methods of administration. The Committee on Cities was regarded with some distrust when the school bills were referred to it, and it is not made up of experts on systems of education for large cities.

Doubtless the substitute bill will commend itself to the support of those who are seeking to elevate and improve our school system, but before it receives unqualified approval in its present form we should know just what its present form is and what effect its provisions will produce. The conference should act with full knowledge and mature judgment.

PICNICS AND THE PALISADES.

It has been somewhat rashly assumed that the only opposition to the bill to establish a National park on the summit of the Palisades was that of the speculators who are interested in exploiting the Palisades as stone quarries. It appears that this assumption is erroneous, and an opposition of the most respectable and ridiculous character has suddenly been developed. This has come from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Some of the members of that body fear that if the proposed park is established it will become the occasion of picnics, and that these picnics will, in turn, become the occasion of drunkenness—wherefore the park should not be established.

We do not understand that the union in general is committed to this amazing proposition, and it is to be hoped that those members of it who have a just sense, both of what is reasonable and of what is ridiculous, will labor privately with the members who have expressed this view. The union is too important a potential agency for good to allow itself to fall into public disesteem, as it would surely do if it opposed such a project upon such grounds. It is quite true that the Palisades are, by nature, adapted for picnics, and it is true that at some picnics there is too much drinking. But it does not need much discernment to perceive that the liability to excessive drinking is very much less in a public park, under proper regulation and supervision, than in a private pleasure ground, of which the object of the owner is to make as much money as possible from the sale of intoxicating beverages. Unless the purpose of the reformers be to make all picnicking a penal offense, it must be evident to them that the abuses of picnicking will be reduced to their lowest limits if picnics are confined to public parks.

The oddity of an Orleans Princess acquiring a title of the Second Empire by the marriage of the daughter of the Duc DE CHARTRES to the Duc DE MAGENTA has been aptly observed by our London correspondent. There was another alliance of Orleans and Bonaparte recently which has apparently escaped newspaper acuteness abroad. Princess HENRIETTA of Belgium, who married EMMANUEL of Orleans, is the daughter of the Countess of FLANDERS, born HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN, sister of the King of Roumania, granddaughter of STEPHANIE DE BEAUHARNAIS, Grand Duchess of Baden, adopted daughter of NAPOLEON I. STEPHANIE was JOSEPHINE's daughter, and this was far from being a recommendation to polite society in Paris in the time when BONAPARTE was a Captain of artillery, or even in the time when the Orleans King of the French was indulgent and liberal; but times change, and the Almanach de Gotha changes with them.

Perhaps if there had been a larger proportion of "mining" and a smaller one of "exchange" in the divertissement which certain enterprising gentlemen from the West recently tried to establish here, New-York would have shown in it an interest that was more personal and less purely academic. The metropolis has no objection to speculation, per se, and fully appreciates the added zest that danger gives to games financial and other, but when a troupe of jugglers came along and, to the music of an orchestra composed entirely of wind instruments, began to toss in the air spheres large and iridescent, indeed, but obviously hollow, New-York applauded genially—and did nothing else. It developed no eager desire to take part in the exhibition, purchased none of the shining toys, and contented itself with wondering how long the visitors could keep up an exercise so wearying. That problem has now been solved, and the little band of Westerners, their once resplendent implements of legerdemain lying dim and battered on the ground, are quarreling savagely over a division of the scanty box office receipts. As the row is not less amusing than the show was, New-York has no reason to complain.

It seems that poets, and even feminine poets, have rights, and that people who display "a wanton and reckless indifference" to those rights must pay large sums of money as a penalty therefor. Premature and unauthorized publication of a centennial ode, for instance, strikes the United States Circuit Court of Appeals as an act so serious that the paper guilty of it must pay to the author $5,000, which is five times what her ode brought in the market where such wares are sold. The award is a just and moderate one, and it is to be hoped that in time similar valuations by competent Judges may be fixed on epics, lyrics, roundels, sonnets, and triolets. Then, perhaps, the extension of ordinary property safeguards to literature may be effected and the field of letters may be freed from the brigands and highwaymen who now infest it.

HARVARD UNCONQUERED IN DEBATE.

Her Orators Defeat Princeton in Argument as to Legal Tender.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 13.—Harvard defeated Princeton to-night in intercollegiate debate on the question: "Resolved that Congress should take immediate steps toward the complete retirement of all legal tenders." Princeton had the affirmative and Harvard the negative.

Princeton's speakers were Herbert Ure, '96; R. M. McElroy, '96, and W. W. Loetscher, '96. The Harvard speakers were J. P. Warren, '96; W. S. Youngman, Law School, and F. Dobyns, '98. The judges were Prof. Hadley of Yale, Prof. Mayo-Smith of Columbia, and George Fred Williams, ex-Congressman from Massachusetts. The judges were out only three minutes.

Harvard has never been defeated in debate by either Princeton or Yale. After the debate there was a banquet in the Empire Hotel, Boston.

The Terror to Go into Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The new turret ship Terror will be placed in commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on April 15. Information that she is about completed has reached the Navy Department, and accordingly orders were prepared to-day assigning a number of officers to the vessel. Those so assigned are: Lieut. Commander Frederick Singer, the present intelligence Officer of the navy, who will be the Executive Officer; Lieut. P. F. Werlich, Lieut. J. M. Helm of the Columbia, Lieut. L. C. Heilner of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Lieut. E. E. Capehart of the Naval Torpedo Station, Ensign A. A. McKethan of the New-York, Ensign A. B. Hoff of the Naval Academy, Chief Engineer C. J. Habighurst, now on special duty; Passed Assistant Engineer T. W. Kinkaid, now on special duty; Surgeon W. R. Dubois of the Naval Academy, and Passed Assistant Paymaster G. W. Simpson of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Sir Stafford Northcote Here.

Sir Stafford Northcote arrived on the Germanic yesterday. He is going to Washington.

PICTURES BY ARTHUR B. DAVIES.

Twoscore modest canvases, or smaller panels, embracing a variety of subjects, all from the brush of Arthur B. Davies, are hung at Mr. Macbeth's gallery, 237 Fifth Avenue. Together they form quite one of the most unique exhibitions of the season, proving that we have yet another strong and individual colorist among us, too little known to the general public, but whom it were well to fix an eye upon, for he is liable at any time to send out something approximating greatness.

There are two other men in this city whose art is closely allied to that of Mr. Davies. These are R. W. Blakelock and Albert Ryder, but while the last two succeed in getting at times tonal qualities of rare richness, Mr. Davies, seeing even more glory of color, adds an astonishing naïveté that is fascinating and unique.

Judged by all known rules of drawing, composition, and the traditions of picture making, Mr. Davies is singularly lacking. His daring arrangements of line, his curious placing of mass, and his almost childish realization of forms are contrary to any accepted canons of art, and yet—there are veritable little gems among these forty contributions that would make no discordant note among the best company of painters. It may be, and doubtless is, a pity that the artist should count his construction of the human form of so little consequence. It is to be regretted, possibly, that the women in these works should be of such positive plainness of face, of features, and absurd anatomy, but these grave faults are expiated by a peculiar harmony of tone, a sumptuousness of color, and a gorgeous fullness of hue quite Mr. Davies's own.

Fertile in ideas, dreaming away ideal scenes full of mysticism, romance, poetry, and the supernatural, the artist has woven out vague, unreal fancies, suggesting the early Italians in the simpleness of motive, though in no other way, and producing thoughts entirely original and quaint, at times almost to absurdity. There are children of peculiar build in extraordinary poses, and portraits of little ones with peculiar expressions; there are two girls with a harp, and bathing youths; queer throngs of people in colorful attire, and landscapes low in key, full of rich harmonies, and reposeful in tone. These and many other compositions at first startle, then amuse, interest, and finally become absorbing, in the serious intent one feels behind it all.

So Mr. Davies has painted along as the spirit has moved him, honestly, and, it must be confessed, with no little heroism, for such works cannot, of course, find great popular approval or overwhelming material recognition. He has limited himself to no particular field in subject, attacking figures, landscape, and sea, and giving groups of men and women, modern and ancient, painting the practical and the ideal, though investing all with a cachet quite his own.

The pictures will remain on view until March 21, and they deserve attention. The full purpose of the painter may not be comprehended at once, but one thing will certainly strike the most unappreciative visitor. They are of great seriousness, and they possess a distinction of color entirely out of the commonplace. If these be not roses, at least they have dwelt near them and have imbibed some of the fragrance.

PERSONALS.

—Somewhat erroneous reports have been spread, to the effect that M. Loyson, formerly known as Père Hyacinthe, had become a Coptic Christian, in Cairo. The ex-friar, however, retains his membership of what he calls the Gallican Church, but has joined in the services of the followers of Eutyches, or the Copts, as they are better known. M. Loyson, who has now left Egypt for the Holy Land, went out to the East for the purpose of endeavoring to reconcile two such opposing forces as Christianity and Islamism. The success of his evangelizing or amalgamating efforts has yet to be seen. He has been delivering lectures in his usual eloquent manner at Cairo, and it is recorded that he gave great pleasure to the followers of the Prophet who heard him by energetically denouncing the practice adopted so much by Western and Christian women of exposing their shoulders and arms. M. Loyson also drew a parallel between Moses, Mohammed, and Christ. The first, he said, only labored for the Hebrews, the second for the East, but the founder of the Christian religion worked for humanity in general. The speaker, however, was not afraid to say some hard things to his Islamite hearers, for he boldly showed them the weak points in their religion, and condemned polygamy and fatalism.

—The Rev. W. C. Sawday has been elected almost unanimously to the position of assistant pastor to the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, at London. Mr. Sawday was nominated by Mr. Spurgeon himself, and the election has the approval of the Deacons and the Elders. Lately the religious papers have given full accounts of the various attempts which have been made to foist an outsider upon the congregation at the tabernacle; but thus far the only result has been to strengthen Mr. Spurgeon's position, and he has now secured the election of his own nominee without difficulty. The differences in the Spurgeon family are almost as acute as those which exist in the family of Gen. Booth.

—Sir William Whiteway, the Premier of Newfoundland, is down on "those wicked newspapers." So shocked is he that he has, he declares, "to a great extent given up reading newspapers." They are at best "yelping curs"; indeed, "there are comparatively few papers that should be admitted into a Christian household," for "the Fourth Estate is becoming degraded, and, instead of a blessing, as it should be, it is a curse."

—The marriage of Princess Maud of Wales and Prince Charles of Denmark is to take place at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, early in July, and the arrangements will be much the same as on the occasion of the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of York, with carriage procession from Buckingham Palace, and a luncheon there after the ceremony. The honeymoon will be passed at Sandringham.

—Members of John Bright's family are so dissatisfied with Gilbert's statue of the People's Tribune, which was recently unveiled at Westminster, that they have communicated with the Duke of Devonshire on the subject. Few people have expressed any admiration for the statue. The features are satisfactory on the whole, but the pose is most disappointing.

—The appointment of Lord Dunraven to be Lord Lieutenant of Limerick is said to have given much satisfaction in Ireland, as he is a very popular landlord, and has always been on excellent terms with his numerous tenants on his large estates.

—Lord Leighton's financial affairs were left in a most unsatisfactory condition. His expenditure was on an enormous scale, and there will be little residue when the estate is wound up.

Roentgen Rays and Infernal Machines.

From The London Telegraph.

Prof. Brouardel of the Municipal Laboratory at Paris has, together with M. Girard and M. Bordas, been experimenting with the Röntgen rays, with a view to ascertaining the contents of infernal machines, and considerable success has resulted. During the last sitting of the Académie des Sciences, Dr. Brouardel gave an account of his experiment.

The explosive machines exposed to the cathodic rays were in the form of missals, exactly similar to those forwarded some time back to two prominent Deputies. The mechanism was adjudged so nicely that immediately the boxes were opened the explosion occurred, scattering death and mutilation. One of the objects photographed was inclosed in a zinc case; the other was inside a wooden box. In the first instance the result showed an indistinguishable black mass in the metallic case; the outcome of the second photograph was considerably more distinct, for the contents of the bomb were clearly manifested, nails, screws, a revolver cartridge, and even the grains of powder showing plainly.

This latest addition to the powers of the new photography has been recognized as a success by those to whom the results of the experiment were shown. Many of the extraordinary precautions required formerly when dealing with a bomb will now be, to a certain extent, done away with, and the contents of the infernal machine ascertained without risk.

Passengers Bound for Europe.

The Lucania, sailing to-day, will have among her passengers for Liverpool the Rev. A. C. Armour, A. H. Ashmore, G. S. Braid, John H. Cookburn, H. S. Glazier, W. D. Grant, E. J. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, and the Misses Hyde, Alex M. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Ingraham, H. C. Julian, Roman Oderis, Venezuelan Consul at Liverpool; Gen. Charles J. Paine, Miss Helen Paine, and John Bryant Paine, Egerton Winthrop, and

GUIANA BOUNDARY LORE

Archives of Spain and Holland to be Examined by Commission.

VENEZUELA'S DEFENDERS AT WORK

Documents Showing the Methods Pursued to Populate the Contested Territory.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Venezuelan Commission at its regular meeting to-day, with all the members present, virtually reached the conclusion that the main points at issue in the dispute hinged on documents lying in the royal archives of Spain and Holland and perhaps some other countries, and that while such documents would probably be quoted by each of the disputants in support of the contradictory claims presented, the duty would devolve on the commission not only to verify by actual examination all such citations, but, if practicable, to develop contemporary documents which might throw strong side lights upon the evidence submitted.

While definite action was postponed until the full British and Venezuelan cases shall have been formally brought under consideration, there remains no doubt that some of the Commissioners, or at all events the Secretary of the commission, Mr. Malet-Prevost, and agents under his direction, will soon be sent to Madrid and The Hague. It is explained that this determination is not due to the alleged discovery of misquotations in decrees and treaties already in the commission's possession, but from the conviction that the final decision of the commission ought not to be open to any attack as to the inconclusiveness of the pivotal evidence upon which such decision will in all probability be found to depend.

In the preliminary investigations of the commission they have been confronted with numerous conflicting maps and translations. While geographical discrepancies are within the power of the commission to harmonize through the enormous mass of corroborative charts it commands, the comparative indecipherability and partial illegibility of royal decrees are thought to be matters which necessitate personal and expert examination.

The commission expects to be in possession of the British Blue Book as well as the greater part of Venezuela's case early next week, and in view of this anticipation, Mr. Coudert and President Gilman, who have hitherto spent little time in Washington, will remain here for the present for daily meetings, at which the weighing and comparison of evidence will be prosecuted continuously.

None of the Commissioners has yet had an opportunity to examine the British case, as the only available copy that has reached them was one of the advance edition sent by Ambassador Bayard to the State Department, which may contain typographical or other errors incident to hasty preparation. The regular copies for the commission will arrive here, in all probability, to-morrow evening or Monday next. While access to a State Department copy has been allowed, there has been no opportunity to examine it fully.

It appears from the Venezuelan official report on the Guiana boundary dispute that the expedition was sent out because Venezuela became alarmed lest the British should attempt to seize the entire Orinoco River and prevent the republic from using the stream in any way. The British Colonial Governor, Viscount Gormanston, had pushed his personal explorations incognito as far as the Venezuelan City of Angostura, or Ciudad Bolivar, 250 miles up the Orinoco, and was most energetic in establishing military outposts through the interior.

The chief of the commission, R. F. Seijas, formerly Venezuelan Minister to England, found everything to confirm the most serious fears of his Government, and only through his energetic protests to the Colonial Governor and the activity of Venezuelan Ministers abroad was the policy of boundary extension temporarily allowed to rest by Lord Salisbury. These extracts from the report, which are verified by accompanying documents, show the state of affairs at the time and give an interesting insight into the methods pursued to populate the country:

"In 1883, as Mr. Thurn, Special Magistrate of the Pumaron District, affirms, there was no sign of human habitation at Barima, but there are now more than fifty flourishing English settlements, with the prospect of the number increasing. One hundred and twenty miles from the lower part of the river there was nothing existing at the time mentioned. In December, 1888, he could barely discern the probability of the discovery of gold in the district; but two or three months later it was found in considerable quantities.

"Barima and Amacuro, he says, are being populated rapidly. The dailies of the colony published petitions for grants of gold placers at both points, and at the Petoro; Barima organized expeditions; the banks of Georgetown loaned money and advanced it on shipments of gold; the Government provides transportation, and day by day news comes of the discovery of richer gold fields. With all these things, we are threatened with losing also the right bank of the Amacuro, and seeing the English occupying a great part of the banks of the Orinoco; for, upon discovering one single grain of gold on said coast, they will not hesitate a second to take that territory, encourage immigration, and correct maps.

"The English, who are very experienced colonizers, are making much profit by the discovery, and have found therein the medium of rapidly populating the usurped lands. Posts which were formerly insignificant are to-day important villages, with a large number of laborers, where there are police agents, fiscal employes, schools, missionaries, and teachers."

The agents of Venezuela have presented to the Venezuelan Commission, among other documents, the official report of the Ministry of the Interior at Caracas to the Ministry of Foreign Relations, dated May 23, 1890, consisting of forty printed pages, covering the radical advances of the British Colonial officers into the disputed territory following the rich discoveries of gold from 1885 to 1890, as investigated by a national commission appointed by Venezuela to make a scientific exploring expedition in Guianan territory.

The elaborate report of this commission is now for the first time disclosed, and shows, according to the testimony of British magistrates and others in the territory, that as late as 1883 no British settlements existed even as far west as the Pumaron River. As late as 1888 the settlements are referred to by the English as the "recently acquired district," and the Colonial Government is shown to be exerting its authority in every way to rush immigrants into the interior, its success in some degree being shown by these figures of gold exports: 1885, 939 ounces; 1886, 6,518 ounces; 1887, 11,906 ounces; 1888, 14,519 ounces, and for the first six months of 1889, 14,624 ounces.

These documents, and especially those relating to Venezuela's formal protest against the usurpation, seem to place Viscount Germanston, Governor of British Guiana, in the light of suppressing the facts, although it is shown that he was in constant communication with Lord Salisbury. Testimony is adduced to demonstrate that the British authorities were most generous to the Indians, thereby securing access to the gold districts in the interior, deserted by Venezuelans, who were attracted by British blandishments to the coast settlements. The publication has been submitted without argument, Venezuela relying altogether upon the simple statements of facts.

The Venezuelan Minister has been notified by his Government that the first installment of official evidence for the consideration of the High Commission left La Guayra on the steamer Philadelphia, March 10, and is due to arrive in New-York next Tuesday. The documents relate exclusively to the period near the close of the eighteenth century, taken from the royal Spanish archives, and have not heretofore been accessible to Great Britain or, at least, are not quoted in the British Blue Book.

They are put forward to demonstrate the inadmissibility of Dutch claim to any territory west of the Essequibo. A large number of authenticated official maps, covering the same period, are included, none of which has heretofore been produced, as no occasion for their presentation has ever occurred.

Minister Andrade has also been informed that the records of the Venezuelan Legations at Rome, Madrid, London, and Paris contain many documents bearing on the controversy, and these will all be placed at the commission's disposition in a short time, those from Paris, Rome, and Madrid in a few weeks.

VENEZUELAN BLUE BOOK ERRORS.

Government Explains Misquotations by Haste in Preparation.

LONDON, March 13.—Sir E. T. Gourley, Liberal member for Sunderland, asked the Government, in the House of Commons, to explain how it was that certain quotations in the Venezuelan Blue Book marked with inverted commas as having been taken from documents embodied in the appendix, did not correspond with the words in the documents. He also desired to know why, in more than one case, the sense of original passages had been departed from.

Sir Richard Webster, Attorney General, replied that the quotations were material parts of the case and were correct. The slight verbal discrepancies were due to a hurriedly revised translation of some of the documents, and there had been no time to make corresponding alterations in the quotations. The error in one case consisted in putting a summary within quotation marks.

A Tory Opinion on Arbitration.

LONDON, March 13.—The St. James's Gazette says: "The Venezuela dispute will not be settled until the United States shall no longer insist that we must arbitrate before it upon terms fixed by itself. The more the British and American nations understand that this demand is unwarrantable the greater the likelihood that there will be a settlement upon other lines than the ignominious retreat of Great Britain."

GERMANY'S COLONIAL BARBARITY.

Rebel Denounces Carl Peters and Others as Murderers.

BERLIN, March 13.—During the discussion of the colonial budget in the Reichstag today the Chamber was the scene of tremendous uproar and confusion. Herr Bebel, one of the Socialist leaders, made a violent attack upon the systems pursued in Africa by Dr. Carl Peters, the explorer, Herr Leist, formerly Governor of the Cameroons, and Herr Wehlau, who was Leist's substitute, declaring them guilty of every species of barbarity, including murder.

He denounced the discipline pursued by the courts in these cases, which had proceeded from the palace at Potsdam, and declared that the mild sentences imposed upon Leist and Wehlau were acts of the blackest shame the world has ever seen. He demanded that Dr. Peters be tried for murder.

The remarks of Herr Bebel created great excitement, and the Chamber soon drifted into a state of tumult, the Socialists shouting violent denunciations of the Government's course and the President vainly ringing his bell for order. Dr. Kayser, Director of the Colonial Department, finally obtained a hearing, and declared that Dr. Peters had only executed blacks in cases where the safety of the lives and property of Germans required such a course. He was assured, he said, that the lives of the blacks in the German colony were as safe as those of the whites.

CRETAN AGITATION INCREASES.

Forty Men Accused of Murdering Turks, Acquitted, but Held.

LONDON, March 13.—The correspondent of The United Press in Constantinople telegraphs that the agitation in Crete is increasing very rapidly.

At Trabanos several Turks were alleged to have been murdered and forty Cretans were arrested and tried for the crime. The men were acquitted, but the officials prevented their release and they are still in jail. Indignation meetings are held throughout the island daily.

PARDON OF ITALIAN SOCIALISTS.

One Hundred and Twenty Persons Are to be Benefited by Amnesty.

ROME, March 13.—The Ministers have decided to recommend to King Humbert that he grant amnesty to those civilians who were convicted by military tribunals for connection with the late riots in Southern Italy and Sicily.

Such action will benefit 120 persons who were condemned to imprisonment in connection with the Socialist riots in Sicily, including Giuseppe de Felice-Giuffrida, Dr. Nicolo Barbato, and Garibaldi Bosco, all of whom while in prison were elected members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Verona's Entire Garrison Desert.

VIENNA, March 13.—The Neue Freie Presse says that the entire Italian garrison at Verona have deserted, with their arms and baggage, and have crossed the Austrian border into Tyrol. Hundreds of Italian deserters are crossing the border daily.

Treaty Between Russia and China.

PEKIN, March 13.—The reported conclusion of a treaty between Russia and China is confirmed.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—Labouchere offered a resolution in the House of Commons demanding the immediate evacuation of Egypt by Great Britain, but the Speaker said that, in the course of discussion of army estimates, only army matters could be considered, and the resolution was withdrawn.

—Emperor Francis Joseph has called on Queen Victoria at Cimiez, Nice, and the Austrian Amabassador to France, Count von Wolkenstein, has called on President Faure. The Emperor has conferred on the President the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Stephen.

—Belgium's Prime Minister, Favereau, replied to a question in the Chamber of Deputies that the Government would acquiesce in any measure which would ensure by international agreement stability in the monetary exchange of gold and silver.

—The Under Secretary to the Foreign Office said, in the House of Commons, in reply to a question yesterday, that Colombia had not advised England of its objection to G. F. B. Jenner as British Minister at Bogota.

—Tom O'Brien's trial began yesterday in Paris. He is noted in American criminal records. His crime in Paris was to kill Waddell, another criminal, at the Northern Railway Station, in March, last year.

—Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, left Berlin, where he has had conferences, presumably on affairs of the Triple Alliance, to return to Vienna, yesterday.

—Dr. Besant has issued a circular letter to the Senate of Cambridge University advising the formation of a woman's university to confer degrees upon women as at Harvard.

—The British steamer Sir Walter Raleigh came into collision with the British dispatch boat Dryad in the Bosphorus yesterday. Both vessels are docked for repairs.

—Bluefields is under martial law still. There is no business in the town.

—Meux's brewery, in Oxford Street, London, was burned yesterday.

OSCAR DARLING A PROUD MAN

His Son, Born Yesterday, Makes the Number of His Children 21, of Whom 18 Are Living.

BABYLON, L. I., March 13.—Oscar Darling, a well-known civil engineer residing here, to-day became the father of his twenty-first child. The latest arrival at his home is a son.

Mr. Darling, who is only fifty-two years old, boasts of being the father of more children than any other man in New-York State. He has been twice married. He married his first wife, Miss Hannah A. Smith of Flushing, when he was twenty years old. Fifteen children were born to them, three of which died in infancy.

His first wife died in 1884, and two years later he married Miss Catharine P. Hamilton of Flushing. They have had six children. Herbert Darling, an older son, who was employed as engineer for the Fort Pitt Trtction Company, at Allegheny, Penn., died Feb. 15. Eighteen of the children are now living.

Paid for His Unasked Kiss.

QUEBEC, March 13.—Chief Justice Cassault of the Court of Queen's Bench to-day gave $2 and cost damages to Miss St. Pierre against George St. Hilaire, an elderly gentleman, who had kissed her against her will.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Meier, Genoa Feb. 29, via Gibraltar March 4, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:50 P. M.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 13.—SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Bence, from New-York for Antwerp, passed the Scilly Islands at 6 P. M. to-day.

DERVISHES MARCH ON KASSALA.

Contradicted Report of an Attack on Sabdevati—English Opposition to Anglo-Egyptian Expedition.

LONDON, March 13.—The Rome correspondent of the Central News telegraphs that information has been received by the Italian Government that a strong force of dervishes has made an attack upon Sabdevati, between Kassala and Agordat. The Italian force, being greatly outnumbered, retreated to the hills. The losses of either side are not known.

The Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rome saying that the report that dervishes had attacked Sabdevati is inaccurate. The dervishes defeated Chief Alinurin, an Italian ally, and not the Italians themselves. A hundred of the latter reinforced Chief Alinurin and enabled him to maintain communication with Kassala.

The Anglo-Egyptian expedition that is to make a demonstration toward Berber and Wady Halfa in favor of the Italians at Kassala is much discussed in the lobbies of the House of Commons.

In an interview, Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., denounced the decision of the Government to join in the expedition. He said that if the affair should result in a defeat, Great Britain would be compelled immediately to intervene on a large scale, and this would possibly lead to another Soudan war.

PARIS, March 13.—Le Temps makes a vigorous attack upon the Anglo-Egyptian expedition. It declares that it is a mere pretext to enable Great Britain to prolong her occupation of Egypt.

MAGNANIMITY OF KING MENELEK.

Italians May Obtain as Much from Peace Negotiations as if Adowa's Defeat Had Not Happened.

ROME, March 13.—According to the Italia Militare King Menelek offers in peace negotiations as much as Italy could have hoped for before the battle of Adowa.

The report that the Italians are negotiating with King Menelek to the end of concluding peace between Italy and Abyssinia is confirmed upon official authority.

Gens. Albertone and Nava and many other Italian officers who were believed to have been killed in the battle at Adowa are not dead.

LONDON, March 13.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs that he learns from a creditable source that the negotiations with King Menelek are mainly for the purpose of gaining time.

The negotiations are based on a modification of the Treaty of Uccialli, excluding an Italian protectorate from Abyssinia, the restitution of Tigre to Ras Mangascia, and an exchange of prisoners. The correspondent adds that the postponing of the departure of Italian reinforcements for Abyssinia is not connected with the negotiations.

The Daily News will to-morrow say that the newspapers of St. Petersburg and Moscow are raising a fund for the benefit of the Abyssinian wounded and the families of the slain. Efforts are being made to obtain a large sum for this purpose from the Russian Red Cross Society.

NORWAY'S DISPUTE WITH SWEDEN.

Odelsthing Passes by a Majority of Four a Bill to Recognize a Distinctive National Flag.

CHRISTIANIA, March 13.—The Odelsthing, by a vote of 44 to 40, has passed a bill to recognize a separate Norwegian flag.

GUEST IN JAIL OF NEW-YORKERS.

Strohheim & Co. Willing to Pay Board for Diemel, Their Debtor, and for His Brother.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Rudolph Diemel, who, with his brother Joseph, was in the furniture business in Chicago on a large scale until the failure of the firm several years ago, was taken to Joliet to-night by United States Marshal Arnold, to be imprisoned in the county jail there, as the guest of Julius Strohein & Co. of New-York, manufacturers of upholstery goods.

Strohein & Co. were creditors of Diemel Brothers to the amount of $8,500, and until judgment for that sum, with costs, is satisfied, or the debtor is released by legal process, he will remain in jail, as the New-York firm has declared its purpose to pay the board of 40 cents a day for Diemel and his brother as long as the law will allow of their being kept in jail for debt. Under the State law this is six months. Joseph Diemel will join his frother in about a month.

They were arrested on a capias in 1893, the creditors alleging that $75,000 of the assets had been fraudulently sequestered by giving preferences to relatives. The Federal Court of Appeals confirmed the judgment, and application was made to the United States Supreme Court for discharge on a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was refused last Monday. The brothers are determined to stay in jail.

The liabilities of the firm were $600,000, and the creditors got a few cents on the dollar.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—PLAZA—Frank J. Cannon of Utah.

—HOLLAND—William Henry Clifford of Maine.

—CLARENDON—Capt. James Rhodes of Quebec.

—WINDSOR—Sir Stafford Northcote of England.

—CAMBRIDGE—Herman Stump, United States Superintendent of Immigration.

—HOFFMAN—John B. Stanchfield of Elmira and Theodore Cooley, Chief of the Department of Fine Arts of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition.

—MURRAY HILL—Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth of Lockport, N. Y., and Henry C. Robinson, Carlos French, and Judge John M. Hall of Connecticut.

—WALDORF—Chief Judge Charles Andrews of the New-York Court of Appeals, Gov. John W. Griggs of New-Jersey, and Walter Camp of New-Haven.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft of Rhode Island, Henry W. Sage of Ithaca, and George W. Aldridge, New-York State Superintendent of Public Works.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—NORMANDIE—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Pearet, F. H. Mison, New-York.

—RIGGS—Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Wardwarth, New-York; James Nesmith, Brooklyn.

—EBBITT—W. H. Stickney, G. S. Mallory, Miss M. E. Deacon, Bryon A. Besel, Samuel Pickforth, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—G. N. Cross, C. C. Bisbing, George W. Dietz, D. W. Pardee, L. S. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. L. Reinken, New-York.

—COCHRAN—Mr. and Mrs. Linckweg, Mr. and Mrs. John Everard and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hager and daughters, New-York.

—RALEIGH—H. L. Allison, H. B. Waddey, J. H. Patten, L. R. Trickle, Louis Brockton, W. W. McChesney, Jr., F. Ellerbrook, E. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Dunlop, L. Van Loan, Frank Locklin, and J. J. Brady.

—SHOREHAM—Mr. and Mrs. H. Blanshurd, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, W. C. Porter, F. H. Allen, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wolff, E. C. Hovey, George F. Cross, F. R. Coudert, Jr., Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, New-York; C. H. Cutting, Brooklyn.

—ARLINGTON—James T. Kilbreth, Mr. and Mrs. H. Holbrooke, Elliott Holbrooke, H. F. Locke, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Little, W. A. McKewan, J. F. Tobin, Miss Tobin, Mr. and Mrs. James McLean, C. Williams, Mrs. Friend, the Misses Friend, New-York; Mrs. George L. Pease, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Robinson, Miss Kimball, Miss Annie Kimball, and Mrs. Allan MacNaughton, Brooklyn.

Old Clearing House Fund Suit.

In the friendly suit that has been brought to determine the ownership of the $725,000 obtained by the sale of the property on which the Clearing House stood, at Pine and Nassau Streets, forty-six of the sixty-six banks in the Clearing House Association have joined, by formal resolution of the Directors, in the contention that the money should be applied to the new Clearing House property in Cedar Street. In this contention are twenty-five of the forty-eight original subscribers to the fund with which the Nassau Street site was bought. The opposition, which demands a distribution of the fund among original subscribers, consists of only a few banks. More than a dozen banks are taking no part in the controversy.

M'KINLEY BOOM IN TOWN

Marcus Aurelius Hanna Comes Here from the West.

SO TWO OF HIS FRIENDS DECLARED

Hotel Besieged by Politicians Seeking the Millionaire and Looking for "Headquarters."

Marcus Aurelius Hanna of Cleveland, Ohio, arrived in this city yesterday, according to the statements made by two of his friends, who insisted that they had seen him and had talked with him about existing political conditions.

Mr. Hanna is the manager of the Presidential boom of Major William McKinley. He is the backbone of it. He knows how profitable to certain persons here and elsewhere the high protection system is, and, being a high protectionist himself, he is naturally hard at work for his personal friend, Major McKinley, who is at present posing as the inventor of the McKinley bill.

It was stoutly denied at the Waldorf Hotel, where Mr. Hanna usually stops, that he had arrived. On the other hand, two of Mr. Hanna's personal and political friends stated positively that he was at the Waldorf "under cover."

Mr. Hanna was not in his rooms at the hotel last night. It was said that he was out for the evening. The State Club, of which John E. Milholland is the leading spirit, held a meeting of the anti-Platt forces in this city at its headquarters on West Twenty-second Street. Senator Pavey and others made speeches.

Mr. Milholland, wearing a McKinley campaign button upon the lapel of his coat, acted as doorkeeper, and insisted that a McKinley caucus was not going on inside, and, of course, he denied the rumor that Mr. Hanna was in attendance at the meeting, but he did admit that Major McKinley's picture was conspicuously displayed within the rooms which he guarded so zealously.

There was a stir among local politicians when it was first announced yesterday that the McKinley boom had invaded New-York. The excitement was not diminished by the intelligence that a millionaire had come to take charge and that this millionaire was Marcus Aurelius Hanna.

The Platt forces in New-York fear McKinley greatly. They are not concerned so much for Gov. Morton as they are for Mr. Platt. They fear that the McKinley movement will assume such proportions that Mr. Platt will not be able to dictate terms to the successful candidate. The success that has already come to the Ohio man wherever delegates have been elected and the strong McKinley tendency here gave room for feelings of doubt when the report was published that Mr. Hanna had opened headquarters at the Waldorf.

The effect of the announcement was magical. Politicians of many kinds went through the door of the hotel about noon and asked in tones of confidence or uncertainty the way they should take to reach the McKinley headquarters.

When the first of these politicians arrived they were met with polite disclaimers of any McKinley headquarters in the hotel.

"Well, isn't Mr. Hanna here?" was the invariable question.

"No, Sir," was the reply.

When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES went to the hotel at 2 o'clock, a small card was in a conspicuous place on the desk. It read: "M. A. Hanna is not here."

Men who wished to see Mr. Hanna strolled into the hotel during the afternoon. Some of them bore the unmistakable stamp of ward politicians. A large delegation, in which were some colored men, arrived about 5 o'clock. All, however, were told that the Waldorf was not McKinley headquarters. Some insisted on questioning the clerks about Mr. Hanna and his movements.

Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee, who was in charge of the Morton headquarters, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was not disturbed by the report of Mr. Hanna's visit.

"I have my hands full attending to the candidacy of Gov. Morton," he said. "We have not yet heard any report that Mr. Hanna intends to invade New-York. If he does he will find it a very unpromising field. Every delegate from New-York to the St. Louis Convention will be for Gov. Morton, and no attempt on the part of the McKinley men would allow them to make any headway in this State as against Gov. Morton."

John C. New, who was expected to arrive at the Gilsey House yesterday, had not reached there up to a late hour last night. It was said, however, that he would arrive to-day.

Among the Morton optimists there is a theory that the Republican ticket may be Morton and New. Mr. New is Gen. Harrison's lieutenant in Indiana, and the Morton and New ticket is not regarded by the politicians as a serious matter.

HAS HAD ENOUGH REPUBLICANISM.

Maryland Likely to Give Her Electoral Vote to the Democracy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 13.—It is regarded as a certainty that Maryland will give its usual majority for the Democratic ticket this Fall. President Bruce of the State Senate sounded the keynote before the Democratic editors when he said that he was a regular of the regulars now, and that it was the time for all Democrats to get together. Heretofore he has been one of the most independent of the independents. Senator Gorman's name is seldom mentioned in State politics nowadays. His announcement that he would not be a delegate to the Chicago Convention seems to have taken him out of politics.

The people of the State are disgusted with Republican rule, and now that they find themselves free from Gormanism, feel like coming back to their old political allegiance.

The dispatch sent from here two weeks ago, announcing that Senator-elect Wellington would control the delegation to St. Louis, and would not allow certain of the old leaders to go on the delegation, represented what Mr. Wellington would like to do, rather than what he will be able to do.

A Republican of prominence said to-day to the correspondent for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"As a matter of fact, Mr. Wellington will have the hardest kind of fight in his own Congressional district. Three of the five counties are in revolt against him, and if he shall be defeated, not only will he be compelled to surrender his post of Chairman of the State Central Committee, but he will not be sent to St. Louis. The demoralization in the Legislature is due to his selfishness in forcing his election, against one of the oldest laws of the State, by methods which were just as bad as those that Gorman used."

After Wellington got the Senatorship, he left the Legislature to get along as best it could, and, as it has been corrupted, it has got along badly. Out of the resentments, ambitions, and disappointments has arisen a bitter and well-organized animosity to Wellington, and the better classes of Republicans are denouncing him as a would-be boss and a corruptionist. The patronage of the Governor's office is larger in Maryland than in any other State, but it is not large enough to satisfy the promises Wellington made in his fight for the Senatorship, and, as a consequence, he has more troubles on his hands. Added to all these are the entanglements arising from his reputed intention to ignore the old leaders. On the Eastern Shore an active fight against him has begun already.

The fight means that the Maryland delegation will be divided between McKinley and Reed, with a possible vote or two for Morton. The effort to enforce the unit rule has been abandoned, on account of the great opposition to it. The same effort has failed in other years.

Uninstructed Republican Delegates.

SING SING, N. Y., March 13.—The Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County held a district convention at Mount Kisco to-day and elected delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions. D. Wiley Travis of Peekskill presided. The following delegates were elected to the State Convention: Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, William H. Robertson, James W. Husted, A. J. Adams, W. H. Lane, and James P. Teed. To the Congressional Convention: James Wood, Thomas Leary, Henry W. Norton, Joseph B. See, E. Bellefeuille, and James Lawrence. They will go to the conventions uninstructed. The Congressional delegates are unanimous for ex-Judge Robertson for National Convention delegate.

Brooklyn Republican Meetings.

The Republicans of Brooklyn held meetings last night to prepare tickets to be voted for at the primaries to be held next Monday night for the election of delegates to the Congressional and Assembly District Conventions.

There will be contests all over the city, as there are many men in both factions of the party who desire to represent their party in the Republican National Convention. The County of Kings is entitled to ten delegates, and there are 100 men seeking election.

Mayor Wurster wants to go to St. Louis as a delegate. The strife between the Willis-Wurster and the Worth-Buttling factions has become greater since the Republican County Committee meeting last Tuesday night.

Must Choose Another Secretary.

LANSING, Mich., March 13.—Secretary S. S. Olds of the Republican National Congressional Committee has telegraphed the committee that he cannot serve as Secretary in the coming campaign.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Robert Lenox Belknap.

Robert Lenox Belknap, who was for many years prominent in the business life of this city, died last night, at his home, 5 Gramercy Park. He was born in this city on July 23, 1848.

Mr. Belknap's father, Aaron B. Belknap, was a lawyer, and was for many years an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church of New-York. His mother, Jennet Lenox Maitland, was the daughter of Robert Maitland and the granddaughter of Robert Lenox.

Robert Lenox Belknap was graduated at Columbia College in 1869. He then entered the employment of Messrs. Fuller, Lord & Co., merchants and manufacturers, at Greenwich and Cedar Streets. He became Vice President in 1873 of the Mercantile Loan and Warehouse Company, and in 1879 he was elected Treasurer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which was then commencing the work of construction where it had been interrupted by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. He remained with the road until 1888, taking an active part in the completion of this great artery of commerce.

Mr. Belknap took a leading part in the formation of the Land and River Improvement Company, which, in 1883, laid out the present city of West Superior, Wis., and he was the first President of that company.

Mr. Belknap became a member in 1866 of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard State of New-York. He became Commissioner of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, on the staff of Gen. William G. Ward, commanding the First Brigade, in 1873. He became Lieutenant Colonel, and Chief of Staff in 1876, and continued in that position until 1880, when he resigned.

Mr. Belknap devoted much of his time to charitable and philanthropic work. He became a manager of the Presbyterian Hospital in 1877, and was its Treasurer from 1880 to 1892. He had been a manager of the American Bible Society since 1879, President of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian church, on University Place, since 1884, and Superintendent of the Sabbath school of that church since 1880. He was also a Trustee of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, a manager of the Society of the Lying-In Hospital of the City of New-York since 1881, and its Treasurer since 1892, and a member of the New-York Sabbath Committee since 1887. He was for several years one of the Vice Presidents of the Presbyterian Social Union of New-York City.

Mr. Belknap was married in 1870 to Mary Phoenix Remsen, daughter of the late Henry Rutgers Remsen. His city home was at 5 Gramercy Park and his country home at Huntington, L. I. He was a member of the Union, Union League, University, Downtown, New-York Yacht, Sewanhaka Yacht, St. Andrew's Society, and Psi Upsilon Clubs of New-York and of the Minnesota Club of St. Paul, Minn. He was a hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati and of the Society of Colonial Wars, and a member of the New-York Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

Mr. Belknap was Secretary of the Niagara Falls Association, which was instrumental in securing to the State of New-York the ownership of the land on the American side contiguous to the Falls, thus preserving them intact from commercial encroachment. For a number of years he had been associated in business with William P. Stevenson at 62 William Street, and he was also President of the Northern Trust Company of West Superior, Wis., a Director of the Land and River Improvement Company, and Chairman of its Executive Committee, and a Trustee of the Real Estate Trust Company of New-York City. He was one of the honorary associate editors of The American Historical Register, and took a great interest in the various patriotic societies of which he was a member. His wife and six children survive him.

James W. Pratt.

James W. Pratt, a well-known publisher and printer of this city, died at his home, at 64 West Eighty-third Street, Thursday night of consumption. Mr. Pratt was born in Ireland Feb. 8, 1834. He learned the printing trade in Dublin, and, coming to this country at the age of twenty-one, he worked in various printing houses in New-York and Philadelphia. He founded his own firm in 1860, when he established a printing and publishing business in Fulton Street. The firm now is J. W. Pratt & Son. Nearly forty years ago Mr. Pratt personally set up the greater part of the first edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, a piece of work of great magnitude for those days.

Mr. Pratt was a man of culture. He was one of the original members of the Typothetae of New-York, and for many years on its Executive Committee. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a Trustee of St. Andrew's, in West Seventy-sixth Street. Mr. Pratt never enjoyed robust health, but his strong will power enabled him to fight off for many years the ailment to which he finally succumbed. He leaves a wife and five children.

Obituary Notes.

—Daniel Young, for twenty-five years special officer at the Importers and Traders' Bank, died of rheumatism of the heart Wednesday at his residence in Brooklyn. He was at one time a Deputy United States Marshal. His brother was John S. Young, Captain of Detectives when John A. Kennedy was Superintendent of Police.

—Oliver H. Booth of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died yesterday from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. He was born in Poughkeepsie in 1820. His mother was a sister of Matthew Vassar, Sr., founder of Vassar College. He was the owner of the Vassar brewery.

—Frank Hawkins, Sheriff of New-London County, Conn., died yesterday of pneumonia, after an illness of a few days. He was fifty-five years old, and a veteran of the war.

—Charles A. Mann of Washington, D. C., died at the Windsor Hotel, St. Paul, Minn., Thursday from heart disease. He was about sixty years old.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ABERDEEN, S. D., March 13.—Jacon Marty, fifty-two years old, a resident of McPherson County, dragged his sick wife out of bed and cut her throat, nearly severing her head from the body. He then cut his own throat. Both are dead. They leave seven children. Marty was suffering from despondency caused, it is thought, by extreme poverty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Commissioner Stump has decided to admit, under contract at New-York, Walter Ainsworth, and four other machinists from England who have come to this country to put up improved cotton machinery in Columbia, S. C., New-Bedford, Mass., and New-York City. It is stipulated that these men shall do no other kind of work.

BRAZIL, Ind., March 13.—While trying to make a flying switch on the Centre Point branch of the Vandalia Railroad, ten miles south of here this morning, the caboose and passenger coach of a mixed train struck a miners' car in which were fifty workmen. The caboose and miners' car were wrecked. Six men were injured.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary Carlisle to-day appointed Henry Ives Cobb of Chicago special architect, to assist the Supervising Architect in preparing plans, designs, and specifications for the new public building at Chicago. The salary is $4,500 a year.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—5:30 A. M.—323 East Forty-eighth Street; Michael Cavannagh; damage, $25.

—11:45 A. M.—687 Broadway; Freeman Brothers; damage, $500.

—1:30 P. M.—121 Ridge Street; Ignatz Schwartz; damage trifling.

—1:25 P. M.—1,339 Second Avenue; S. Sutro and others, flat; damage, $6,100.

—3:25 P. M.—114 Spring Street; Henry F. Tamer, shirts; no damage.

—9:50 P. M.—532 Ninth Avenue; Mary Farley, dwelling; damage, $25.

ANOTHER BALLOT AND NO ELECTION

Excitement in the Capitol at Frankfort, Ky., but no Breach of the Peace—The Sheriff on Guard.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 13.—The Legislature balloted to-day for a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Blackburn, but failed to make an election. The ballot stood: Blackburn, 50; Carlisle, 13; Buckner, 1. The Republicans refrained from voting.

There was a good deal of excitement at the Capitol early in the day and some persons expected trouble, but the peace was not broken. The most interesting feature of the day was the controversy in the Senate as to the right of the Sheriff to be present in the cloak room with his deputies.

Owing to complaints about the presence of the Capitol policemen from Lexington, Sheriff Armstrong decided after a consultation with the Governor to summon a posse to preserve the peace, and allow the police to be withdrawn.

The Sheriff arrived at the Capitol with eight deputies a little after 11 o'clock. When the Sheriff and his deputies, acting on the Governor's orders, went to clear the Senate cloak room, they found Senator Blackburn there with a crowd. The Sheriff told the Senator he could not stay. Mr. Blackburn replied that the Sheriff had no authority over him nor any one else.

Senator Bronston, hearing of the incident, offered a resolution that the Sheriff and his deputies be excluded from the Senate Chamber. The Mayor also ordered the Sheriff out. The Sheriff was summoned before the Senate. Mr. Bronston's speech in support of his motion was a bitter denunciation of the Governor for sending the Sheriff inside the cloak room. He demanded the adoption of his resolution to show the Governor that the Senate "condemned such traitorous and partisan interference with a body over which he had no control."

The Sheriff and his deputies and the Sergeant at Arms stood together in the centre of the chamber during Mr. Bronston's speech. Mr. Salyars objected to the "proposed insult to the Governor." The Sheriff then left the chamber, saying he would go out and get written authority from the Governor, who was his superior as an executive officer. While he was gone the Bronston measure was referred to the Committee on Rules.

The Senators then left the chamber for the House to take part in the joint session, which was soon called to order by the Lieutenant Governor. Dunlap had not appeared to qualify. Walton and James, the expelled Senators, occupied seats on the Republican side. The roll call showed 120 present. The reading of the journal was dispensed with. The Republicans did not vote dring the beginning of the roll call, and it was plain that Dunlap had declined to qualify.

While the roll call was in progress the Sheriff returned with a written request from the Governor that he should use his influence as a peace officer to preserve the peace. He and his deputies remained in the rotunda.

When the Senate resumed business the Governor's note to the Sheriff was read, after which Mr. Bronston withdrew the remarks he had made about the Executive.

It begins to appear that the Democrats who are voting for Carlisle are now the only persons who really want an election.

Only three more ballots can be taken for United States Senator, and few believe that a Senator will be elected. The Blackburn leaders have given up hopes of electing Blackburn, and are devoting their energies to an effort to prevent the election of Boyle, the Republican candidate.

They will, if possible, prevent Wood Dunlap from entering the House and taking his seat, and Senators James and Walton from entering the Joint Assembly and voting for United States Senator.

Senator W. W. Stephenson, just before the adjournment of the Senate this evening, gave notice that he would offer a resolution to reconsider the action by which Senators James and Walton were unseated. He says he voted to expel, under compulsion of the party lash, and against his better judgment.

Gov. Bradley stated to-night most emphatically that he would not call an extra session.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Espenscheid's Celebrated Hats for Gentlemen. "Spring Styles" ready. 118 Nassau St.

Beautiful hair is always pleasing and PARKER'S HAIR BALS

FOR THE NEWNES CUP

Great Britain Ahead in the Cable Chess Match.

PILLSBURY WILL LOSE HIS GAME

Showalter Has a Good Position Over Burn, but Burille Likely to be Beaten by Bird.

The international cable chess match between eight representatives each of the United States and Great Britain for the Challenge Cup offered by Sir George Newnes commenced yesterday morning at Assembly Hall, Dime Savings Bank Building, Court and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn, and the Pillar Room of the Cannon Street Hotel, London. The American team was seated upon a platform at the east end of the hall. Eight huge boards were suspended on the wall, indicating the run of the games from move to move.

The players had hardly taken their seats when a message came from London announcing that the referee, Baron Albert de Rothschild, had drawn lots and that the Britishers would have first move on the even boards. Prof. Isaac L. Rice, the British umpire here, then announced the pairing, as follows:

Boards.	America.	England.
1		Pillsbury vs. Blackburne.
3		Burille vs. Bird.
5		Hymes vs. Locock.
7		Delmar vs. Atkins.
Boards.	America.	England.
2	Showalter vs.	Burn.
4	Barry vs.	Tinsley.
6	Hodges vs.	Mills.
8	Baird vs.	Jackson.

America played white.

Before play was started the following messages were exchanged between the committees of the Brooklyn and British Chess Clubs:

"The American team greets the British team, prepared to win without exultation or to lose without humiliation."

The reply came back: "Cordially reciprocate greetings and sentiments."

Play began promptly at 10 o'clock, the dispatches ran along smoothly, and moves were exchanged at the rate of six in an hour. Only two mistakes in cabling occurred, at the beginning, and they were soon rectified.

Over 1,200 persons, including a large number of ladies, witnessed the play, and the moves displayed upon the boards were eagerly watched and discussed by the spectators. Although most of the contestants moved cautiously, and produced a rather conservative game, the interest of the onlookers never flagged. Pillsbury, the victor of Hastings, was pitted against Blackburne. The American offered a queen's gambit, which the champion of Old England, to the surprise of all, accepted. Pillsbury had gained the superior position, but, playing overconfidently, was caught in one of Blackburne's most ingenious snares. Blackburne allowed Pillsbury to capture a pawn, checking, but immediately afterward the Brooklynite was confronted with the loss of a bishop or of the exchange. Pillsbury valiantly gave up the piece, in the hope of stemming the tide by virtue of his two passed pawns on the king's side, but Blackburne played with his old-time skill and unmerciful precision. When play was called Pillsbury admitted that his game was past redemption. The moves of the brilliant skirmish follow:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED.

Pillsbury. White.	Blackburne. Black.	Pillsbury. White.	Blackburne. Black.
P—Q 4	P—Q 4	R—K 7	R—Q
P—Q B 4	PxP	R—Q 3	Kt—Q 4
Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	BxP	R—K 1 3
P—K 3	P—K 3	R—B 7	K—B sq
Kt—B 3	P—B 3	BxKt	PxB
BxP	Q Kt—Q 2	RxR P	B—B 4
Castles	B—Q 3	R—B 3 ch	K—Kt sq
P—K 4	P—K 4	R—Q R 3	R—Q B 3
PxP	Q KtxP	RxP ch	K—R sq
KtxKt	BxKt	Q R—K 7	RxB
QxQ	KxQ	R—Kt 6	P—Q 5
BxP	R—K B	P—R 4	P—Q 6
B—Kt 3	BxKt	R—Q 2	R—B 6
R—Q ch	B—Q 2	R—K sq	R—B 7
PxB	KtxB	Q R—Q	RxR
B—R 3	R—B 3	RxR	R—Q B sq
R—Q 4	KtxQ B P	P—B 3	R—B 7
R—K sq	K—B 2	R—Q sq	

Game 8 was opened by E. M. Jackson, a strong English amateur who won the tournament at the British Chess Club mentioned in Monday's issue with the Giuoco Piano. D. G. Baird defended himself cautiously, but step by step the Englishman gained ground until he obtained a strong attack against the king's side, where Baird had castled. Jackson pressed his assault with unflinching vigor, and eventually sacrificed a knight, which he recovered. The game was adjourned in a winning position for the Englishman.

Burn offered a queen's gambit, which Showalter declined. At one time Burn had the more advantageous position on the queen's side, but was outgeneraled later on by Showalter, who is now confident of winning. The position at the adjournment is undoubtedly in the American player's favor. The game of Burille against Bird opened very irregularly. The former played: 1, P—Q4 and in reply to 1, P—K3 transformed the game into a French defense by 2, P—K4. Bird, however, avoided this dull opening by turning the game into a queen's Fianchetto by P—Q Kt3, and subsequently B—Kt2. At the call of play Burille had two bishops against two knights, but this is counterbalanced by his forces being confined, and altogether Bird has the best of the game.

A queen's gambit declined between Tinsley and Barry was evenly contested up to the hour of adjournment.

A Ruy Lopez between Hymes and Locock furnished an interesting contest. The former had a slight advantage in position, but the game at the call of play looked like a draw.

A Ruy Lopez between Mills and Hodges closed slightly in favor of the Englishman.

Delmar played a Stonewall at the opening and got rather the worse of it, but recuperated. This game, too, looks like a draw.

All told, the first day of the match ended rather in favor of Great Britain. The games will be played to a finish to-day. Play begins at 10 o'clock.

LONDON, March 13.—The British team which did duty in the international chess match between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the one side and the United States of America on the other, conducted their games in the Pillar Hall of the Cannon Street Hotel in this city to-day. The affair created the greatest interest, and no end of enthusiasm. At about 2 o'clock the hall began to fill with the most notable persons known in metropolitan chess circles, arrangements being supervised by Sir George Newnes, Bart., the President of the British Chess Club. Among those present were the President of the City Chess Club, a good many officials of the Metropolitan, Bohemian, St. George's, and other chess clubs.

The friendly greeting sent over by the American team from the Brooklyn Chess Club was very cordially received and much applauded when read by Sir George Newnes to an assemblage of chess experts. Sir George Newnes also announced that, owing to an indisposition of the British player, E. O. Jones, E. M. Jackson had to take his place on the team.

Before the beginning of the match the general opinion prevailing here was that the American team was decidedly stronger than the British.

The admiration for Showalter's brilliant and dashing attack in his game against Burn was generally shown and no end of flattering remarks were made by the spectators about the Kentuckian. Gunsberg, who was one of those present, remarked to some other bystanders that Pillsbury had an easy win by playing 19RxB ch. The spectators were all the more surprised when Pillsbury later on played 26 KR—B7, losing thereby a most valuable piece, and general regret prevailed at this accident.

Jackson's play was very much appreciated by his many friends, but, speaking generally, the Britishers found it very hard work indeed to cope with the American players, and they were rather glad when time was called half an hour earlier than originally agreed upon.

REVISING FOOTBALL RULES.

One Set to Govern All College Games Next Fall.

Walter Camp of Yale, John C. Bell of the University of Pennsylvania, Joseph H. Sears of Harvard, Prof. Dennis, and Capt. Beacham of Cornell, and Capt. Cochran and Dr. Alec Moffatt of Princeton met at the University Athletic Club yesterday to try to arrange a uniform set of rules to govern the intercollegiate games. Dr. P. J. Dashiel of Lehigh, on account of his having refereed so many games, was invited to be present, but was unable to accept the invitation.

Last year there two sets of rules—Yale and Princeton played according to one set, and Harvard, Cornell, and Pennsylvania by another. When Princeton met Harvard and Cornell a compromise set of rules was adopted. This made things rather complicated, and so a conference of representative football men from each college was arranged.

The conference yesterday was an informal one. Walter Camp was elected Chairman and Secretary, and then the various rules were generally discussed in order to get the views of the different colleges.

Two rules of each of the present codes that seriously conflict are those on momentum plays and fair catches. The rules of Yale-Princeton prohibit momentum plays which allow more than one man to start forward before the ball is in play, and for more than three men to group themselves at a point behind the line before the ball is snapped back. In the Harvard code, however, three men can start before the ball is in play, and any number can group back of the line provided they are more than five yards behind the ball. The general opinion of those at the conference was in favor of the Yale-Princeton rule.

In the Harvard-Pennsylvaina-Cornell rules the man who makes a fair catch is permitted to run with the ball toward his opponent's goal. In the Yale-Princeton code the man making a fair catch is not allowed to run, but must pass it to another player. When Harvard and Princeton played this rule was so compromised that a man making a fair catch could run after touching it down on the spot on which he had caught it. This compromise seemed to be most favored at yesterday's conference.

One other good result of the conferences will be that the new rules will be codified, and not jumbled up as they are now, so that it will be easy to find the rule that applies to any particular play very easily.

The question of the number of officials was discussed, and it is probable that at the games next Fall there will be a referee, two umpires, and two linesmen. At the conference yesterday lots of work was really done, and at the next meeting, which will take place on March 28 at 4 P. M., all will be plain sailing.

Another possibility of these conferences is the establishment of a new intercollegiate football association, and the patching up of the differences between the big colleges.

THIS YEAR'S POLO HANDICAPS.

How the Members of Association Teams Will Be Marked.

The Polo Association's committee, which is composed of H. L. Herbert, Chairman; E. C. Potter, O. W. Bird, R. L. Agassiz, and John E. Cowdin, held a meeting yesterday afternoon and arranged the following handicaps under which the tournament games will be played this season:

ROCKAWAY CLUB,
Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Colors—Dark blue.

M. S. Burrill	1	E. La Montagne	4
H. P. Case	2	R. La Montagne	4
J. D. Cheever	4	W. Rutherford	6
Farley Clark	2	J. S. Stevens	6
J. E. Cowdin	9	A. C. Tower	4
A. Butler Duncan	1	A. H. Alden	1
L. J. Francke	7	G. L. Meyers	3
R. T. Francke	5	L. S. Chandler	2
S. P. Hinckley	0	E. Gwynne	0
Foxhall Keene	9	L. Jacob	0
P. S. Pilot	0	E. K. Stowe	4
F. Conover	5	W. G. Savage	3
W. A. Hazard	0	Albert Francke	4
F. D. Porter	0		

MEADOWBROOK CLUB,
Westbury, L. I., N. Y.
Colors—Sky blue.

August Belmont	5	H. K. Vingut	4
O. W. Bird	7	R. N. Ellis	0
Charles Carroll	3	Bronson Winthrop	3
T. Hitchcock, Jr.	9	H. S. Page	3
H. V. R. Kennedy	3	J. E. Magoun	1
Stanley Mortimer	3	Percy Hoyt	0
S. D. Ripley	1	E. T. Cushing	1
E. W. Roby	4	P. F. Collier	4
J. C. Smith	0	J. L. Kernochan	3
E. L. Winthrop, Jr.	4	George Lord Day	5
H. P. Whitney	0	W. C. Eustis	4
G. Winthrop	0	George P. Eustis	5
L. McCreery	3	Moses Taylor	4
A. C. Stevens	3		

COUNTRY CLUB OF WESTCHESTER,
Westchester, N. Y.
Colors—Scarlet, white cap.

Charles Bates	3	Marion Story	2
R. L. Beckman	3	F. A. Watson	0
J. C. Cooley	2	J. M. Waterbury	2
S. Havemeyer, Jr.	4	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	7
C. O. Iselin	4	J. Caswell	0
E. C. Potter	7	W. D. Hatch	1
H. N. Potter	2	L. Waterbury	7
H. C. Reynal	4	C. F. Havemeyer	2
A. Coolidge	3	C. R. Duval	1
F. Allen	1	Arthur Iselin	0
W. E. Iselin	0	H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	2

DEDHAM POLO CLUB,
Dedham, Mass.
Colors—White, yellow sash and cap.

Dr. J. W. Elliot	2	Samuel D. Warren	4
C. H. W. Foster	4	Alfred R. Weld	0
Allan Forbes	3	Edward M. Weld	5
W. Cameron Forbes	1	Dr. Arthur T. Cabot	0
Herbert Maynard	2	Robert F. Perkins	3
George V. Nickerson	1	Livingstone Cushing	0
Frederic J. Stimson	0	Moses Williams	0

COUNTRY CLUB OF ST. LOUIS,
St. Louis, Mo.
Colors—Lilac shirt, white cap.

Otto L. Mersman	2	George P. Doan, Jr.	2
Walter C. Taylor	0	A. T. Primm, Jr.	0
E. C. Dameron	0	Wayman C. Cushman	0
Gist Blair	3	A. S. Cushman	3
A. L. Shapleigh	0	Charles Hodgman	2
J. Sidney Walker	0	Charles W. Scudder	6
Irwin Z. Smith	1	James W. Scudder	4
Hugh McKittrick, Jr.	0	Lindell Gordon	0

BUFFALO COUNTRY CLUB,
Buffalo, N. Y.
Colors—White, red cap and sash.

Dr. Charles Cary	5	Bronson Rumsey	7
Seward Cary	4	Robert K. Root	2
H. Townsend Davis	2	Harry Hamlin	1
John N. Scatcherd	5	John Richmond	1
L. D. Rumsey	2	Ellicott Evans	3
George Cary	2	David Gray	1
Thomas Cary	3		

MONMOUTH COUNTY POLO CLUB,
Hollywood, N. J.
Colors—White.

Robert J. Collier	0	Thomas Field	0
Dr. Edward Field	0	W. S. Throckmorton	0
G. M. Pullman, Jr.	0		

MORRIS COUNTY COUNTRY CLUB,
Morristown, N. J.
Colors—Green body, white cap.

W. T. Headley	3	Benjamin Nicoll	8
Norman Henderson	3	Robert Stevens	1
Gustav E. Kissel	4	W. K. Thorn	4
Rudolph Kissel	3	H. H. Harjes	4
F. Kinnicutt	3	Seymour Cromwell	0
Herman Kinnicutt	3	R. E. F. Finch	3
William B. Lord	0		

MYOPIA HUNT CLUB,
Hamilton, Mass.
Colors—Light blue, white sash and cap.

R. M. Appleton	5	Frederick H. Prince	2
A. P. Gardner	7	Frederick Warren	3
George L. Meyer	3	John Wright	0
George H. Norman, Jr.	4	Robert G. Shaw, 2d	8
R. L. Agassiz	9	H. H. Holmes	4
James Parker	4	F. B. Fay	6
G. L. Peabody	3		

COUNTRY CLUB OF BROOKLINE,
Brookline, Mass.
Colors—White, cherry hoop and cap.

G. A. Hopkins	0	A. H. Bond	0
A. W. Steadman	1	H. H. Hunnewell	1
G. R. Wales	0	W. H. Goodwin, Jr.	4
G. F. Woodman	2	W. S. Hobart	3

HINGHAM POLO CLUB,
Hingham, Mass.
Colors—Pink.

Peter B. Bradley	2	S. Downer Pope	0
G. D. Braman	1	M. S. Crehore	1
Ross L. Coe	1	C. M. Bryant	1
Frederick Cunningham	0	H. A. Souther	0
R. W. Williams	2	F. M. Clark	0
H. Draman	1		

PHILADELPHIA COUNTRY CLUB,
Bala, Penn.
Colors—Black blouse, white cap.

J. C. Groome	1	B. H. Warburton	3
R. F. Clyde	1	Charles Wheeler	4
C. E. Mather	1	M. G. Rosengarten, Jr.	2
J. F. McFadden	1	Charles N. Welsh	0
W. H. Smith	1	George McFadden	0
R. E. Strawbridge	1	J. B. Lippincott	0
P. S. P. Randolph	1	C. R. Snowden	0

HARVARD POLO CLUB,
Cambridge, Mass.
Colors—All crimson, Letter H.

C. C. Baldwin	6	J. A. Stillman	3
J. D. R. Baldwin	2	J. B. Eustis, Jr.	4
A. J. Borden, Jr.	6	George Griswold, 2d	1
Elliott Cowdin	3	R. Brooks	4
E. C. Huidecooper	0	I. T Burden	2

POINT JUDITH COUNTRY CLUB,
Narragansett Pier, R. I.
Colors—White, green sash and cap.

W. C. Marrow	0	R. T. Ely	0
Walter Keith	0	J. E. Hoy	0
D. T. L. Robinson	0	H. B. Kane	0
William E. Carter	0	Edward Connor	0
David Stevenson	0		

CHICAGO POLO CLUB,
Colors—Blue and lilac.

Frank J. Macky	5	F. W. Lamport	3
O. Shaw Kennedy	2	John Watson	0
Walter F. Farwell	0	Charles McAvoy	0
H. M. Higinbotham	0	James Cary Evans	3
S. H. Hubband	0	O. T. Morton	0
William V. Jacobs	1	W. W. Rathbourne	0
U. H. Brougham	0	Walter Dupee	8
H. M. McIntosh	2	G. A. H. Scott	0
W. W. Keith	0	W. V. Booth	0
James O. Heyworth	0	R. B. Fort	0
William T. Carrington	1	Gordon Strong	0
A. J. Whipple	1	E. C. Green	0

DEVON POLO CLUB,
Devon, Penn.
Colors—White, red sash, and white cap.

D. B. Sharp	0	Charles Snowden, Jr.	0
G. C. Colket	0	S. L. Bodine	0
C. Davis English	0	J. L. Conaway	0
William Carter	0	William Wayne, Jr.	0
Henry M. Warren	0	C. B. Zeilin	0
Harrison K. Caner	0	Morris A. Janney	0
G. Heckscher	0	George Kendricks, Sr.	0
Joseph E. Widener	0	L. C. Altemus	2
P. Frank Groome	0	Edward Crozier	0
W. Mathews	0		

VESPER COUNTRY CLUB,
Lowell, Mass.
Colors—White and blue.

Col. Charles H. Allen	0	Dr. R. E. Bell	0
Edward L. White	0	George C. Dempsey	0
William T. White	0	Thomas Talbot	0
E. S. Hylan	0	Gardner W. Pearson	0
Edmund B. Conant	0	W. F. Leighton	0
George S. Motley	0		

GENESEE VALLEY POLO CLUB,
Geneseo, N. Y.
Colors—White body, white cap, and green sash.

W. L. Littauer	1	E. F. Fitzhugh	1
R. Conover	2	W. A. Wadsworth	0
Craig Wadsworth	1	T. L. Onativia	0
J. R. Townsend	1	H. Smith	1
S. Macy	1	J. S. Wadsworth	3
J. G. Buckley	1		

The remaining club, the Westchester Polo Club of Newport, R. I., is composed of members from some of the other clubs in the association, whose handicaps are the same as when playing in the yellow colors of the Newport organization.

PARK BANK AHEAD.

Took the Lead in the Bank Clerks' Bowling Tournament.

The leaders had their innings in the bank clerks' bowling tournament at Thumann's alleys last evening, and quiet was at a premium throughout all the games. The attendance was the biggest in the history of the series, and each onlooker seemed to feel that his mission was to "root" his prettiest.

The contending teams were the Importers and Traders', Chase, and Park Banks, and as their standing was that of the three leaders, the games were hotly contested and productive of some excellent scores.

First to show were the Park and Chase teams, and, while the latter held the lead up to the fifth frame, they were compelled to give way to the impressivie finish of the Park boys, who won comfortably by 41 pins, the final score being Park 735, Chase 714. Terwilliger (Park) rolled high score, with 180.

The Chase boys started off at a great pace in the second game, in which they met the leaders in the tournament, the Importers and Traders', and the latter were never able to get in sight of their opponents, eventually losing by 142 pins, the score showing Chase 855, Importers and Traders' 713. This game was productive of three capital scores, as Linsen, (Chase,) Spencer, (Importers and Traders',) and Booth (Chase) rolled 210, 203, and 198, respectively.

Last on the card were the Parks and Importers and Traders', and excitement ran high, as the winner could secure the coveted position of leader in the tournament. The Importeds and Traders' team were off in the lead and maintained a decided advantage up to and including the sixth frame. Then the Park boys showed a little form, taking the lead, and remaining there to the finish, winning by 7 pins, the score being 759, against the Importers and Traders' 752.

This win places the Park Bank team in the lead, with 12 games won and 2 lost, while the Importers and Traders' team is close up, with 11 won and 3 lost. The following is the summary:

PARK BANK. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	CHASE BANK. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Terwilliger	3	6	180	Haynes	2	4	143
Braisted	1	4	123	Laiser	1	4	128
Farries	1	8	174	Smith	1	3	122
Miller	7	2	152	Mitchell	2	3	154
Major	2	2	126	Booth	2	6	167
Total	7	27	755	Total	10	19	714

FRAMES.

Park Bank	63	129	191	279	361	449	521	600	672	755
Chase Bank	61	146	236	307	378	426	507	581	632	714

Average—Park Bank—151; Chase Bank—142 4-5. Scorers—C. F. Block and A. J. Clarke. Umpire—G. W. Yates.

CHASE BANK. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	IMP. & TRADERS'. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Haynes	4	2	160	Spencer	5	3	203
Laiser	6	2	210	Haines	2	3	135
Smith	2	5	162	Benn	4	1	128
Mitchell	0	4	125	Lupton	1	3	113
Booth	6	2	198	Paynter	3	2	134
Total	18	15	855	Total	15	13	713

FRAMES.

Chase Bank	93	176	249	350	426	519	588	665	760	855
Imp. & Trad.	78	148	210	289	349	411	493	572	642	713

Average—Chase—171; Importers and Traders'—142 3-5. Scorers—A. J. Clarke and C. F. Block. Umpire—G. H. Archer.

PARK BANK. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	IMP. & TRADERS'. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Terwilliger	1	7	164	Spencer	2	3	139
Major	2	7	169	Haines	5	5	176
Braisted	5	1	167	Benn	2	4	143
Miller	2	5	149	Lupton	3	4	159
Farries	1	2	110	Paynter	2	3	135
Total	11	22	759	Total	13	19	752

FRAMES.

Imp. & Trad.	71	164	250	340	425	495	555	620	690	752
Park	71	146	237	303	381	459	552	624	692	759

Average—Park, 151 4-5; Importers and Traders, 150 2-5. Scorers—J. W. Marshall and C. F. Block. Umpire—L. C. Hayes.

Sleighing Becomes Poor.

Anybody in the metropolitan district who wants to enjoy what is probably the last sleighing of the season must do so at once. The snow disappeared rapidly under the sun yesterday, and by afternoon the going was none too good. Even then it was confined to Central Park and the uptown avenues, and few, if any, of the crack roadsters quartered in the stables below Fifty-ninth Street have been out since Wednesday's blizzard.

There were many callers at McGown's Pass Tavern and the Casino. Among the regular brigade of roadmen that took a spin along the Eastern Driveway were Ed. Gilmore, Joshua Gregg, George Conkling, ex-Judge Divver, and Washington Irving. Even Gabe Case himself was tempted to try the going in the Park during the forenoon and set out from the tavern on the hill near the north meadow with his favorite pair of trotters—Tom and Jerry.

There Will Be Racing at Brighton.

The Brighton Beach Racing Association announces that it will begin its Summer meeting early in July. The Directors now are William A. Engeman, George H. Engeman, A. H. Battersby, John J. Engeman, and Charles V. Sass. Some changes have been made in the management, William A. Engeman having been elected President and Treasurer. The Secretary has been instructed to open a series of stakes early in April. The Directors have not yet arrived at a definite decision in regard to plans for the rebuilding of the grand stand and other buildings that were recently destroyed by fire on the grounds of the association, but the acceptance of plans will be announced during the first week in April.

Turf and Field Club Election.

A meeting of the Board of Governors of the Turf and Field Club was held at the office of the Jockey Club yesterday. There were present: J. H. Alexandre, F. R. Appleton, J. H. Beekman, Perry Belmont, August Belmont, Amos T. French, E. C. Potter, W. Watts Sherman, and F. K. Sturgis.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Perry Belmont; Vice President—S. Howland Robbins; Treasurer—F. R. Appleton. The office of Secretary was not filled. E. C. Potter, W. H. Sands, and J. H. Alexandre were elected an Executive Committee. Henry L. Bull and H. W. Monroe were elected to membership.

No More Cup Challenges.

LONDON, March 13.—The Field will to-morrow say it trusts that Lord Dunraven's brief, but dignified letter in response to his ludicrous expulsion from the New-York Yacht Club will close the references to the episodes of 1895. It understands that it does so far as Lord Dunraven is concerned. Continuing, that paper says it is unlikely that any experienced British yachtsman will ever challenge again for the America's Cup or that any club will back a challenge until all conditions attached to the cup and the management of matches for it are put on an equable and sportsmanlike basis.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The Fourteenth Regiment Athletic Association and Bay Ridge Athletic Club will hold joint games and a reception at the armory, Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, Monday, April 13. The events open to all amateurs will be: Seventy-five-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, (novice,) one-mile run, one-mile walk, 220-yard hurdle, and running high jump. A 75-yard dash and 880-yard run are open to members of the Fourteenth Regiment, and a 300-yard run, open to members of the Bay Ridge Athletic Club. Andrew Walsh, Gabriel Hollender, and E. W. Hertberg will compete in a special three-quarters-of-a-mile run. The prizes will be gold and silver watches. Entries (50 cents each) will close April 6 with Harry D. Cotter, 241 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, or Corp. Graham at the armory.

—The fourth boxing contest in the carnival of sports inaugurated by the Greenwood Athletic Club will take place this evening, at Greenwood Olympic Rink, (formerly Schuetzen Park,) Third Avenue and Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn. An attractive card has been arranged. The bouts are all six-round contests, and are as follows: "Sammy" Cambell (Manley's coon) vs. Harry Kyle, at 130 pounds; Sam Bolan vs. Jack Burge of Mount Vernon, at 128 pounds; Young Griffo vs. "Joe" Burke, at catchweights. The admission will be 50 cents.

—The Fourth Regiment, National Guard of New-Jersey, will give indoor games Wednesday evening, March 18, in the armory, Jersey City. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be given first, second, and third men. Six events—50-yard dash, one-half mile run, mile run, 300-yard handicap, 220-yard hurdle handicap, and three-mile run handicap—are open to all amateurs. There will be a quarter-mile run (scratch) for schools of New-Jersey, New-York, and Brooklyn. Five events are open only to members of the regiment.

—To-night's three bouts of the Long Island S. A. Club in Palace Hall, Grand Street near Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, give every indication of being very interesting. "Paddy" Gallagher and Al Allen will start the ball rolling at 8:30 sharp, and their eight rounds should prove a good appetizer. "Charlie" Burns and "Jerry" Sullivan will follow, also for eight rounds, and the wind-up will be a bout of ten rounds between "Kid" McPartland and "Mike" Martin.

—The Athletic Committee of the Boston Athletic Association has decided that, owing to lack of interest among the members, a track athletic team should not be sent to Athens to compete in the Olympic games in April. Two hundred men had promised $850 and ten men had promised $100 apiece toward the expenses, but the club, acting by its committee, declined to subscribe the $500 additional needed.

—An athletic association has been formed in the High School at Montclair, N. J., with the following officers and Executive Committee: Oliver K. Badgley, President; Charles Phillips, Vice President; William Perke, Secretary; Walter McNaughton, George A. Droste, Robert Woodward, Eugene Burr, and Allen Linley, Executive Committee.

ELLIOTT ON THE BILL

The League's President Talks on the Bicycle Baggage Question.

WHEELS OUGHT TO BE CARRIED FREE

Both Political Parties to be Asked to Put a "Good Roads" Plank in Their Platforms.

The most prominent cyclist in town yesterday was President Sterling Elliott, the new chief of the League of American Wheelmen. Mr. Elliott tarried here for several hours en route to his home in Boston. He came from Washington, where he went to attend the recent hearing given by the House Agricultural Committee on the bill to create a Special Commission on Highways. Mr. Elliott believes that that bill will be passed.

Mr. Elliott held a levee at the New-York State Division Headquarters, in the Vanderbilt Building, at which he met all the local cycling lights. Of course, he was asked to give his views on certain questions of the hour. It was noticeable that he paid particular attention to the bicycle baggage bill.

"As a precedent," said Mr. Elliott, "the action of the delegates of the Cyclists' Federation was most inadvised and shortsighted. It would be infinitely better to lose the case entirely than to accept the compromise which would give the railroad companies a legal right which we dispute, whereas now it is questionable. They never sent their delegates there to do anything but a specific thing, and by their action they did something diametrically opposed to what they were sent to do. This gives the railroad a legal opportunity. The injury thus done to similar measures for the establishment of legal rights of wheelmen is great. In Massachusetts, for instance, a bill similar to the Armstrong bill is now hung up in committee pending a meeting which the railroad attorneys agreed to attend before the Railroad Commission. The attorney of one of the largest railroads in the country interested in this Massachusetts contention said: 'When the New-York bill passes we will withdraw our opposition.' Thus, you see, the passage of the Armstrong bill will make the passage of similar bills in other States easy."

Chief Consul Potter, who was present when Mr. Elliott gave his views, supplemented that gentleman's remarks.

"The statement that bicycles are vehicles, and therefore cannot be considered as baggage," said Mr. Potter, "is made to deceive the lay eye. No lawyer would consider it for a moment."

"Using the same argument," interpolated Mr. Elliott, "you couldn't call a gun baggage because it was a shooting iron, and there is no doubt about it that roller skates would be vehicles."

"The railroad companies have for years," said Mr. Potter, "been trying to curtail the definition of the word baggage. They have contested the matter in hundreds of cases, and have been uniformly unsuccessful. The courts have decided that the word baggage is an extremely comprehensive term, and that its meaning cannot be restricted to specific articles. An eminent Judge has said that if all passengers were Fiji Islanders the question of personal baggage would be extremely simple, but that the habits and wants of mankind must be taken into account, as must also the things needful for the passenger's journey, in ascertaining what is his baggage in any particular case. It has, therefore, been said that whatever a passenger takes with him on his journey for his personal use or convenience, according to the wants of the particular class to which he belongs, either with reference to the immediate needs of his journey or as a part of the ultimate purposes of his journey, is baggage. This principle has been followed in all court decisions in this country, and it has also been acceded to be a question for a jury, (when decided in court,) and a question for the Legislature, (when decided by legislation,) to determine whether the particular thing in question may reasonably be included within the general definition of baggage.

"And so it has been decided that mechanics' tools, the books of students, fishing tackle, guns and ammunition, an artist's easel and sketching material, and even bends and bedding, when carried by a poor man for the use of his family, are baggage. It must be apparent from these decisions that the question whether a bicycle is a vehicle has no bearing. The suggestion that a statute defining a bicycle to be baggage would interfere with its rights on the public road is too absurd for serious discussion. It is a question of reason and right. No fair or sane man would argue that because bicycles have been carried for fifteen years in baggage cars, therefore surface wagons and furniture vans would be entitled to similar rights. As well might you say that because an umbrella may be carried as personal baggage, a circus tent should be carried as baggage."

President Elliott, Chief Consul Sams of Maryland, Vice President Cossum of the league, and Mr. Potter will meet in this city next Tuesday and make arrangements looking toward the incorporation of the league. If this should be effected, it would necessitate the holding of the annual meeting of the organization in one place in the future.

Working on the lines of progress chosen by the leading officials of the league, there will be presented at the coming National political conventions a request that a "good roads" plank be inserted in the platform of each party. It will be signed by President Elliott and every Chief Consul in the league.

GOLDEN ROD'S BIG SCORE.

They Bowl 983 in the Wheelmen's Tourney at Reid's Alleys.

Owing to the nonappearance of the Prospect Wheelmen's team at Reid's alleys last evening there was but one game in the series scheduled in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. This was between the Golden Rod and the Catholic Club "fives." The former won by a big margin.

The Rods and the Catholics rolled in the forfeited games, Capt. Starr's men getting the big score of 983, the highest of the tournament. The individual scores in this game were as follows:

Shiman, 204; Warnold, 159; Schroder, 193; Starr, 194; Sawyer, 233.

REGULAR GAME.

CATHOLIC C. C. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	GOLDEN ROD W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Kopetschny	1	4	131	Shiman	3	7	193
Burns	3	3	161	Arnold	1	5	146
Owen	0	3	111	Schroder	4	6	201
O'Brien	2	5	154	Starr	1	6	162
Riordan	4	3	162	Sawyer	5	2	160
Total	10	18	719	Total	14	26	862

FRAMES.

Catholic	72	136	206	260	336	412	472	560	632	719
Golden Rod	101	177	253	340	447	550	645	727	800	862

Scorer—C. Rieger. Umpire—M. Hun.

Mount Vernons the Winners.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 13.—The Mount Vernon Cycle Club bowlers scored two more games last evening in the Westchester Cycle League tournament by defeating the New-Rochelle Wheelmen in two games played at the gymnasium.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW-ROCHELLE W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	MT. VERNON C. C. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
C. Kuchler	2	1	108	Fee	0	8	151

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 202—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Michael C. Cavanaugh, and

No. 205—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Ralph Peterson.—In error to the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Dismissed.

No. 155—Mary B. Campbell, administratrix, &c., et al. vs. J. O Schachte, executor, &c.—In error to the Court of Common Pleas of Charleston County, S. C.—Dismissed.

No. 142—Charles McIntire, Jr., administrator, vs. Edwin A. McIntire et al.—Argued by William G. Johnson and Calderon Carlisle for the plaintiff and by Enoch Totten for the defendant.

No. 143—Bernard Owens vs. John Henry.—Argued by George A. King for the plaintiff. No counsel appeared for the defendant.

No. 146—Justus Hollander et al. vs. Martin S. Fechheimer et al.—Argument commenced by Leon Tobriner for the appellants.

The call for March 16 will be as follows: Nos. 146, 147, (and 148,) 150, 151, 153, 157, (and 158,) 159, 869, (and 870,) 160, 161.

UNITED STATES COURT FOR MONDAY.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Held in Room 122 Federal Building at 10:30 A. M.

125—Troy Laundry Company vs. Adams Laundry Company. 130—Kent vs. United States. 131—Talbert vs. schooner C. P. Minch. 132—Canadian Pacific Railroad vs. Clark. 135—Morris vs. steamship Alvan. 137—Matter of Knickerbocker Towage Company. 138—Soule vs. steamship Aller and tug America. 139—Press Publishing Company vs. McDonald. 140—London Assurance Company vs. steamship Alliance. 141—Riverside Bank vs. First National Bank of Shenandoah.

STATE COURTS.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

The People vs. James Mitchell, Fire Marshal.—Appellant restored to office.

The People vs. ex-Police Inspector W. W. McLaughlin.—Decision of lower court affirmed.

Margaret Fitzgibbons vs. The National Steamship Company, and Jacob Wilson vs. John J. Ciancy.—Motions denied, upon payment of $10 costs.

The People ex rel. Francis J. Clarke vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al.—The parties may file new Vote of issue for April term.

Hugh J. Grant, receiver, vs. Horace H. Chittenden; Edward V. Loew vs. Sebastian Christ, and Florence M. Lane et al. vs. Frank Moss et al.—Motions granted, with $10 costs.

Grand State Provident Association, appellant, vs. Waldeman Dorfman et al., respondents; Thomas Martin, appellant, vs. Harry A. Lynch, respondent.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Garrett Reilly, appellant, vs. Charles O. Freeman, et al.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Erwin Steinback vs. Louise Diepenbrock.—Motion denied, with costs, unless stipulation be given as directed in memorandum in two days from service of copy order hereon.

People ex rel. Illingworth vs. Court of Over and Terminer.—The appeal will be heard upon copies of the papers, but, unless such copies are prepared printed, the motion will be granted.

George H. Newton vs. A. J. Lyman.—Appeal dismissed.

Alfred E. Stone vs. Abraham Cohen.—Motion denied.

Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis vs. Clarence H. Venner et al.—Motion granted.

In the matter of Brook Avenue.—Motion denied.

Jeanette A. Allen, respondent, vs. Eliza J. Arkenburgh, individually, &c., impleaded, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Robert H. Kinsey vs. the same; Thomas J. Kinsey vs. the same; Robert H. A. Adams vs. the same.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Henry Otten, appellant, vs. The Manhattan Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide event.

Nathaniel W. Vanderhoef, respondent, vs. Charles A. Bolles, appellant.—Order denying motion to vacate order of arrest affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Same, respondent, vs. same, appellant. Order denying motion to vacate attachment reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs.

Lillie J. Earle, respondent-appellant vs. Gorham Manufacturing Company and George H. Robinson, as trustees, appellants-respondents. Judgment appealed from by the defendants affirmed, with costs; judgment, so far as appealed from by plaintiff, modified by granting her the additional relief indicated in opinion.

Clarita Dovale, respondent, vs. Bernard L. Ackerman, appellant. Order affirmed, with costs.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Michael Hogan vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Argued by Brainard Tolles for appellant, G. Washburn Smith for respondent.

People vs. Teufil Tuczkewitz, appellant.—Argued by Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., and Herman L. Roth for appellant, John D. Lindsay, Assistant District Attorney, for respondents.

People vs. William H. Schooley, appellant.—Argued by Robert J. Haire for appellant, John D. Lindsay, Assistant District Attorney, for respondents.

People vs. Henry J. Havnor, appellant.—Argued by Albert I. Sire for appellant, John D. Lindsay, Assistant District Attorney, for respondents.

Louise E. Fraser and another, vs. Granite State Provident Association, appellant.—Appeal dismissed by default under Rule XV., without costs.

Edward S. Stokes, appellant, vs. W. E. D. Stokes.—Judgment of General Term reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs in this court and the General Term to the appellant.

People ex rel. Frederick S. Heiser, executor, appellant, vs. Edward Gilon et al., Board of Assessors of New-York; Nathan R. Curtis vs. Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, appellant; Frank J. Amsden vs. George W. Jacobs, appellant; Leroy Cady vs. Rochester Railway Company, appellant; Mary L. McCready, ex rel., vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, appellant; Charles Leopold vs. Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Commercial Mutual Insurance Company vs. Michael Coleman et al., Commissioners of Taxes of New-York City, appellant; People ex rel. George Stein, appellant, vs. Board of Education of the City of New-York; William E. D. Stokes vs. Edward S. Stokes, appellant; in re application of Board of Street Opening relative to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. The United Verde Copper Company, appellant, vs. James A. Roberts, Controller.—Order affirmed on the authority of the People ex rel. A. C. & D. Company, vs. Wemple, (129 N. Y., 158,) with costs.

The court adjourned until April 6.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—No day calendar.

Will for Probate.—Patrick Dunnican, at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Cohen vs. Steinfield—John J. Grady, Sexton vs. Stern—Edward D. Le Fetra. Beekman, J.—Bennett vs. Eisenberg, (two cases)—Ambrose G. Todd. Simons vs. Marsop—Edward D. O'Brien. Jones vs. La Farge—Wilbur Larremore. Beekman, J.—Skidmore vs. Fahy's Watch Case Company, (two cases)—William G. Choate. Abraham vs. Gorrissen—Chauncey S. Truax. Pryor, J.—Sonn Niebuhr—Lawrence Godkin.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Matter of Fairmont Gas Coal Company—Edwin Einstein.

A Mother's Sad Parting.

There was a sad scene in Yorkville Court yesterday when Mrs. Catharine Rooney tearfully parted from her six children, varying in age from eleven to two years. Her husband, Thomas Rooney, earned good wages until four months ago, when he lost his job. Two months ago, after vainly seeking employment, he disappeared, and has not been heard from since. Mrs. Rooney has been doing menial work, but her earnings were insufficient to feed and clothe her children. Recently she moved to more humble quarters, at 513 West Forty-third Street. Johnnie, next to the oldest, was taken charge of by the Gerry society, and the others were committed by Magistrate Deuel to the Catholic Protectory.

Condition of the Wool Market.

Light demand for manufactured woolen goods has lessened activity in the wool markets of the country. Sales for the week, as reported to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, reached 1,768,300 pounds domestic and 956,700 pounds foreign, a gross total of 2,725,000 pounds, as compared with 1,713,000 pounds domestic and 1,480,000 pounds foreign, a gross total of 3,233,000 pounds for the previous week. The foreign market continues firm.

Twenty Years for Manslaughter.

The jury in the case of Carrelli Amato, on trial for fatally stabbing Vincenzo Barelli during a fight in West Fifty-ninth Street Sept. 15 last, brought in a verdict at noon yesterday, after having been out eighteen hours. Justice Smyth sentenced the prisoner to twenty years' imprisonment, the full penalty.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH, 245 WEST 43d St., Rev. John Floyd Steen, Rector.—Morning services at 10:45; evening at 8. This is a Protestant Episcopal Church. No mediaevalism. Strangers invited.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, Corner Lexington Av., preaching 11 A. M., "Moses, the Man of Faith"; 8 P. M., "Is It a Sin to Suffer?" Song service, 7:30. Welcome.

AN EVENING OF SONG AND CONVERSATION next Tuesday at St. Bartholomew's Mission, 42d St., 3d Av. The noted soloist, Mrs. Kress, will sing two songs in English, one in German, and one in Italian.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

A. C. DIXON PREACHES TO-MORROW IN Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, near Fulton St., at 10:30 and 7:30.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ARE ACCORDED AN EARNEST INVITATION to the Central Metropolitan Services, 7th Av. and 14th St.—At 10:45 A. M., sermon by Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D.; at 8:30 P. M., people's Bible class, Rev. Geo. J. Magius; at 7:30 P. M., service of song, led by orchestra; at 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D.; Monday evening, revival night, Rev. Thos. Baragwanath; Tuesday evening, pictorial lecture by Rev. Philip Phillips; Wednesday evening, prayer service, led by Mr. Cadman; Thursday evening, people's popular service, Mr. Radcliffe; Friday evening, social night, Rev. S. P. Cadman; Saturday evening, concert for the people, with vocal and instrumental solos. All seats free.

AITKEN.—The Rev. W. Hay Aitken, the celebrated English missioner, at St. Andrew's Church, 5th Av. and 127th St. Sunday services at 8 and 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., with last sermon to men only at 5 P. M. Services on Monday at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Tuesday, 7:30 and 10 A. M., 3 P. M. quiet hour, and at 7:45 P. M. grand thanksgiving service, when a collection will be taken for the Parochial Mission Societies in the United States and England. If you have received a blessing through these services, attend and give thanks and your mite.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av., 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, meeting in interest of National Temperance Society. Addresses by Col. Geo. W. Bain of Kentucky and Joshua L. Baily, President of National Temperance Society. Choice music; Miss Anna Park, cornetist.

EDWIN GALLOWAY, JOSEPH BOGARDUS, Secretary. President.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, IN Masonic Temple, 6th Av. and 23d St.—Evening, 7:45, Father O'Connor preaches; subject—"Truth and Fiction Regarding St. Patrick." Special music; Irish airs on cornet. Admission free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St., Rev. Theodore C. Williams, Pastor.—Rev. Edw. Hale of Orange will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. Evening at 8 P. M. Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach.

BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
The pastor, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, will preach at 11 A. M.
The Rev. Fisher Howe Booth will preach at 4:30 P. M. Bible school, 9:45 A. M.
Wednesday evening service at 8.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Simpson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 and 8. Rev. M. Burnham, D. D., of St. Louis will preach.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., President of Princeton College, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, (SCIENTIST.)—Christian Science services Sundays, 10:45 A. M.; Sunday school 12 M., (noon;) Fridays, 8 P. M., Metropolitan Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 213-217 West 125th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; take elevator.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Av., Above 45th Street, Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, sermon by Rector; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer, sermon by the Rev. Arthur Rogers.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Love and Life"; 7:45 P. M., "The Ideal Church." "The Contribution of the Calvinistic Churches to the Ideal Church."

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
4 P. M.—A Musical Service.
Anthem—"Now on High the Stars," Rheinberger.
Offertory—"Stabat Mater," Rossini.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching, "The Kingdom of Heaven Is Within You." 12:15, Sunday school, 8 P. M., Bible talk.

CHURCH OF MESSIAH,
34th St. and Park Av.
Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor, will preach. Services, 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARlem. First Church, 121st St., Near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Charles B. Chapin, D. D., of the Hamilton Grange Reformed Church preaches at 11. Pastor at the Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Topic: "How Did God Make the Sunlight?"

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; at 8 P. M. a praise service with a brief address.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"Saul at the Witch's Cave" and 8 P. M.; topic—"The Kindest Word."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. Harris E. Adriance will preach at 11 a. m.

COOPER UNION, 3:30 P. M.—Free Lecture by Forney—"Christ Comes to Redeem This Body, to Restore Paradise, to Set Up His Kingdom." German and English.

DR. DAVID H. GREER, RECTOR OF ST. Bartholomew's Church, New-York, will preach in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, East 74th St. and Park Av., on Sunday evening next at 8 o'clock. All seats free.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON Av., Corner 64th St.—Rev. Dr. John T. Beckley, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school, 3:30; prayer meeting Wednesday evening. All cordially welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 WEST 46th St., Rev. R. W. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school. At 11 A. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor. At 7:45 P. M., the pastor will preach. Week-day services Monday and Friday evenings. All are welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN. THE "OLD FIRST." 5th Ave. and 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Discovery of God."
4 P. M.—"Capernaum. The Place of Opportunity."
8 P. M. Wednesday, Bible Study, "Joel."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—The new and beautiful chapel will be used by the children for the service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The public are cordially invited to see and hear the children.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Avenue and 91st Street,
Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "The Children of the Church."
8 P. M., "That Other Man."
Wednesday evening, lecture in the Shorter Catechism. "Duty and Law."

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D ST.
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
11 A. M., sermon by Rev. WM. M. PAXTON, D. D.
8 P. M., Rev. Dr. SCHAUFFLER will speak on "Recent Researches in Biblical Lands."

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor. Services Sunday, 15th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9 A. M. Mid-week service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Corner 53d St.)—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M., "Thirsting for God"; 8 P. M., "Simon and Satan." Seats free.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South, Edward Judson.—Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) East 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avenues, Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor—Sunday School, with Adult Classes, 9:30 A. M. Service at 11 o'clock A. M. Subject, "The Use of Worship."

REV. A. C. DIXON.
In Cooper Union next Monday, 3:30 P. M.
Address
"The Transfiguration of Jesus and Our Transfiguration."
W. S. Weeden and others will sing. Doors open at 2:30. Song service at 3.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Corner West 73d St.—The Rev. Andrew V. V. Raymond, President of Union College, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Christian Endeavor meeting at 7 o'clock.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH ST. —Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10; (German) solemn mass (Schubert), 11 A. M.; vespers, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M. Fr. Ricci will preach morning and evening; subjects—"Applause and Faith," and "Those Who Use Sacraments and Those Who Do Not."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, March 15, 1896, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Subject—"The Ethics of Wealth." All interested are invited.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 76TH St., near Columbus Av., Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., sermon by Rev. J. R. Day, D. D.; 7:45 P. M., sermon by the pastor.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 59-61 WEST 46TH ST.—Special Lenten service 4 P. M.; Preacher, Rev. E. A. Bradley, D. D., vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel; other services, 10 and 11 A. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—To-morrow, 11 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman lectures on "The Relation of Young Men and Women to Modern Society." Seats free.

THEOSOPHY.—CLAUDE FALLS WRIGHT will lecture in Chickering Hall, Sunday morning, 11 o'clock, on "Brotherhood." Admission free. Organ recitals by Miss Alice M. Judge.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

RELIABLE LAWYER PROMPTLY ATTENDS to all legal business; all courts; commercial litigation; estates settled; consultation free. Offices, 27 and 29, 2 West 14th St.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 14 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM, for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Lucania"); at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam"); at 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne"); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, German, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Justin, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Justin"); at 9 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Alberta, (letters must be directed "per Alberta"); at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba"); at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, &c., via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 1 PM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Gonaives, Petit Goave, and Les Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Turk's Island, Cape Haiti, and San Domingo, per steamship New-York; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 29 and up to March *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *28 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 6, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Saale, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., April 14, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., Apr. 18, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Apr. 21, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., April 7, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Apr. 28, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, Mch. 21, 10 AM | Werra, April 18, 10 AM
Ems, March 28, 10 AM | Fulda, April 25, 10 AM
Kaiser, 11, 10 AM | Ems, May 2, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Normannia, M. 26, 9 AM | Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
Bismarck, April 9, 9 AM | Columbia, May 7, 7 AM

I. Cabin, $80 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG-PARIS 6½ h.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. PAUL....March 18 | NEW-YORK...March 25
Commencing April 1.
SAILING HOUR 10 A. M.
PARIS .....April 1 | PARIS .....April 22
ST. PAUL .....April 8 | ST. PAUL .....April 29
NEW-YORK ...April 15 | NEW-YORK ....May 6

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Kensington, Mar. 18, n'n | Southwark, April 1, noon
Westernland, Mar. 25, n'n | Noordland, April 8, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, March 21, M. | Umbria, April 4, 10 AM
Campania, Mr. 28, 5 AM | Lucania, April 11, 5 AM

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $90 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, Mar. 18, 10 AM | Germanic, April 15, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 25, 10 AM | Teutonic, April 22, Noon
Britannic, April 1, Noon | Britannic, April 29, Noon
Majestic, April 8, Noon | Majestic, May 6, noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Mch. 14, 10 A.M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli..Sat., March 21, 5 A.M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MOHAWK.....March 14, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE.
S. S. AMSTERDAM.....Sat., March 14, 9 A. M.
S. S. VEENDAM.....Sat., March 21, 9 A. M.

Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave San Francisco:
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....March 21, 3 P. M.
PERU.....March 30, 3 P. M.
COPTIC.....April 8, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....April 16, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 25, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.) THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America. Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
ALLIANCA, Mch. 20, M. | ADVANCE, Mch. 30, M.

For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, (Chas. & Jack.,) Sat., March 14
ALGONQUIN, (Chas. & Jack.,) Tues., March 17
SEMINOLE, (Chas. only,) Friday, March 20

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. B. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co. N. Pier 35 N. R. | P. C. & P. R. R., 338 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday (Passengers and Freight.) Sailing from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

SPECIAL TRIP
of the new and commodious
ATLAS LINE
S. S. ALLEGHANY
sailing from New-York Saturday, March 21, for
JAMAICA.
VISITING THE SPANISH MAIN, COSTA RICA, ETC., RETURNING TO NEW-YORK VIA JAMAICA.
ROUND TRIP, 25 DAYS, $125.
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK, General Agents, 24 State St., New-York,
or THOS. COOK & SONS, Tourist Agencies.

COOK'S TOURS
TO
EUROPE.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED. Our Annual May Party, the first of our high-class parties to Europe, will sail by the White Star Line S. S. "Majestic" on May 6, Succeeding departures, May 16, 23, 28, June 10, 17, 27. All the arrangements for these parties are in every respect first-class. Illustrated programmes free. Railroad and steamship tickets for Independent travelers everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

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3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 9:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for R

MORE SUNLIGHT NEEDED

Dr. Bleyer's Views as to Its Effect in Promoting Health.

HOW HE WOULD CONSTRUCT HOSPITALS

Suggests Wards One Story in Height, Built of Iron and Glass—Germs Killed by the Sun.

"We need more sunlight in the treatment of disease," said Dr. J. Mount Bleyer yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "Whatever the Röntgen rays are they must be contained in some form hitherto imperceptible to us in ordinary sunlight.

"The nearer the violet end of the spectrum light comes from the more active it is chemically. The ultra-violet rays, which are invisible to us, have very powerful chemical effects. But if the X rays are beyond even the ultra-violet rays there is good reason for supposing that they have great chemical activity, owing to their power of penetration through substances ordinarily considered opaque.

"We already know the purifying effect of sunlight upon water. In fact, sunlight kills germs everywhere it reaches. We know also that sunlight is essential for the growth of nearly all plants, and that plants exposed unequally to its rays will twist toward the direction of the sun's rays.

"Knowing all this, are we justified in believing that man alone is exempt from the beneficent action of the sun's rays? I am now conducting a series of experiments designed to show the healing action of sunlight.

"Meanwhile, I think that our storied hospital system of construction is all wrong. Instead of three or four stories, all hospital wards should be built one story in height, constructed of glass and iron, somewhat after the pattern of a photographic studio, so that the direct rays of the sun might filter through and purify the air and benefit the patients by direct action, for as long a part of each day as possible.

"The diseases for which I conceive a direct exposure to sunlight would be most beneficial are, first, those known as infectious or contagious, and, second, those due to any impaired condition of the blood. Phthisis ought to receive the greatest benefit of all from plenty of sunlight. Why do those who are rich and able to afford the expense go to the Adirondacks, or Colorado, or New-Mexico, when their doctors tell them that they have consumption? Chiefly to get into an atmosphere where disease germs are fewest, and where those which pass off from their own lungs are killed as speedily as possible by the chemical action of the rays of the sun.

"It is all very well for those who are rich to go to Colorado, but those who are poor must stay at home. For the latter class we should build solaria, or sun wards, not necessarily in the middle of the city, where land is dear, but in New-Jersey or in Long Island. With one-story glass and iron structures such as I have described there would be no difficulty in frequent and absolute disinfection. It is a simple matter to change the patient to another ward, shut the doors, and turn on a current of live steam for half an hour.

"I believe that our Health Board will yet have to take up the sunlight question in its broadest aspect. Thousands of children starve to death yearly because they are never bathed in sunlight, in the dark rear tenements which they inhabit. The result is that they fail to assimilate their food properly, and, while they may get enough, it is no use to them. It is the want of sunlight which produces most of the tenement house anaemia which we see.

"We know electricity only as the expression of some force, but I believe it can be shown that everywhere the sun strikes there is a difference of electrical potential created. We do not know how subtly these electrical changes act upon us. We know that sensitive persons suffer from headache prior to thunderstorms, and feel relieved as soon as the thunderstorm begins.

"We also know that when the sun shines the world is glad and joyous, and in good spirits, and that when the sky is overcast the world gets gloomy and downcast and morbid. We need not call these changes electrical, but there is an electrical coincidence between bright weather and good health and rainy weather and bad health.

"Healing is the quick promotion of morbid changes, so that they shall become exhausted in the shortest possible time and allow a return to the normal state of function and tissue. My experiments have convinced me that sunlight is the greatest promoter of change in morbid tissue in nature. Just as the sun is the fountain of all earthly energy, so it will ultimately be found to be the true fountain of health."

CHILDREN AT A RECEPTION.

Young Gentlemen and Misses Guests at an Entertainment by Patronesses of Messiah Home.

Tiny little ladies in dainty gowns and gallant little gentlemen in skirts or knickerbockers crowded the parlors of Miss Anne Brown, 711 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

The League of Junior Patrons and Patronesses of the Messiah Home for Children, the youngest philanthropic society in existence, had been tendered a reception.

The back parlor first attracted the admiring guests, for upon its walls were displayed the pictures which the artists in the league, little patrons and patronesses, have sent to illustrate a periodical they are about to undertake. There were specimens of Japanese art, brownies, ceremics, fort scenes, &c.

The feature of the day was the business meeting of the league, which was conducted with great dignity by the nine-year-old President, John Francis Russell.

"The meeting is now open," said Master Russell, after a short address, "and I will call for the report of the Secretary."

The Secretary, Miss Emily Nelison Ritchie McLean, a little lady of five years, slipped to the floor from her seat and made an elaborate curtsey.

She was a sweet little Secretary, in her white gown, and she informed the league that baby blue had been chosen for the league colors.

Little Miss Betty Collamore, the Treasurer, it was announced, had gone abroad, and her report was read by Mrs. J. Wells Champney, President of the Messiah Home, and organizer of the league. Mrs. Champney nominated Lispenard Stewart Witherbee as Treasurer, in Miss Collamore's place. The President put the motion, which was carried.

Interesting editorials were read by Gilbert White and Gilbert E. Jones, and another, written by Karl Dodge, a grandson of Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, was read for him, as he was not present.

Several literary contributions from members of the league were read.

A Reply to Congressman Cummings.

Augustus W. Abbott, Secretary of the City Vigilance League, wrote a letter yesterday to Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild, resenting in the most emphatic terms the charges made against the league by Congressman Amos J. Cummings in a recent speech in the House of Representatives on the Post Office Appropriation bill. Mr. Cummings declared that more spies appointed by the league had been convicted of blackmail than policemen for bad conduct. Mr. Abbott declares that not a member of the Vigilance League has been found guilty of such a crime.

Tammany Men Seek Harmony.

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District met last night at the Pequod Club, 367 West Twenty-fifth Street, to devise means for harmonizing the different Democratic factions in the district and bringing them into the Tammany Hall organization. Bernard Courtney presided. On motion of Dennis Clifford, a committee of thirty-eight, comprising the Captains of the various election districts, was composed to do missionary work among the discontented.

Hammerstein Case Dismissed.

Magistrate Kudlick yesterday dismissed the complaint against Oscar Hammerstein and Harry Howard, usher of Olympia Music Hall, charged by Fireman Frederick J. Rothenhausler with allowing the audience to crowd the aisles of the music hall on the night of Feb. 22, on the ground that the statute imposes a fine as a penalty, and that criminal courts have no jurisdiction in the case, a civil suit being the only proper course for collecting the fine.

Rough, Wintry, changeable weather produces Catarrhs, Colds, Lung Disorders, &c., which DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures when faithfull administered.

For Headache take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—There was nothing on the social calendar yesterday of importance, with the exception of lectures, a very few teas, half a dozen luncheons, and the meeting of the Evening Roller Skating Club in the Berkeley Armory. The latter function was a great success. The managers of this club, Murray H. Strong, R. Horace Gallatin, and Faneuil Weisse, are endeavoring to make the meetings brilliant affairs, and have so far succeeded very well. Among those present last night were Miss Emily Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, Dwight M. Taylor, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Gertrude Barclay, Miss Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. John J. White, Jr., Miss Anna Sands, Miss Ethel Johnson, Miss Helen Edwards, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Beverley Ward, Charles L. Riker, Frank Hillhouse, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Browne Keech, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, John G. Neeser, George Austin Morrison, Jr., Miss Edith Devereux Clapp, Miss Elizabeth Hare, Miss Emily Pettit, Miss Hurry, Miss Marguerite Winslow, Miss Elsie Coster, Miss Grace Henop, Miss Ana Rutherford Peabody, Miss McKim, Miss Therese Keyser, Miss Elvine Neeser, Miss Mabel Lewis, Renwick Hurry, C. C. Baldwin, Jr., M. Dexter Blagden, Cecil Landale, and Beekman Hoppin.

—Among the very recently announced engagements is that of Mrs. Edward Whitehouse, whose husband, Edward Whitehouse, died about two years ago, and whose sister married Fleming Tuckerman, to Cornelius Sewell. Mrs. Tuckerman and Mrs. Whitehouse were the Misses Cozzens. Mr. Sewell is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sewell of 68 West Forty-fifth Street, and is a member of the Calumet Club.

—Mrs. Frank Hewitt of 108 West Eighty-sixth Street has cards out for a dance on March 28 in honor of Miss Maud Hewitt, a débutante of the past season. Mrs. Hewitt has entertained extensively in the past few months, and her final entertainment will be the most brilliant of the series.

—Mrs. S. Carman Harriot of 454 West Twenty-third Street was at home informally yesterday afternoon and last evening, when she was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Miss Florence Harriot.

—The marriage of Miss Elizabeth M. Rogers to Edward S. Rawson will be celebrated on April 7. Mr. Rawson will give his bachelor's dinner at the Metropolitan Club on the night of April 4.

—Mrs. William Henry Sealch and her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Currey Oakley, will give a "taper party" to-night as an ending to their informal Saturday evenings at home. Mrs. Sealch has been in poor health of late, otherwise she would have continued her Saturday evenings at home until the end of Lent. Mr. and Mrs. Sealch will leave town the latter part of next week for a Southern trip.

—From London yesterday came the announcement of the engagement of Miss Mary S. Thompson, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Thompson, formerly of New-York and now residing in the English capital, to Philip A. Pond, the only son of the late George Parsons Pond of New-York. The wedding will take place early in April in London, after which the young couple will come to New-York for a short visit.

—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Henderson and the Misses Henderson of East Seventy-second Street will sail for Europe in the first week in April. They will spend several months in traveling, and will visit Russia. During their absence their country house at Babylon, L. I., will be occupied by Mrs. Henderson's mother and sister.

—A meeting of the Fortnightly Shakespeare Club will take place at 39 West Thirty-sixth Street to-night, when "Coriolanus" will be read and discussed.

—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish of 20 Gramercy Park entertained the members of the O. N. Sewing Class yesterday, and afterward gave a luncheon, to which many of the women belonging to the class remained. The final meeting of the class will be held soon after Easter, when Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer will be the hostess. Among those who were present yesterday at Mrs. Fish's were Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Frank B. Sturgis, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Charles Dodge, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Mrs. Julien T. Davis, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence.

—The Society of Decorative Art will give a tea to-day at the Waldorf from 2 until 10 o'clock P. M., under the auspices of the Board of Managers, which includes Mrs. William T. Bridge, Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt, Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mrs. Carl Schefer, Mrs. Frederic R. Sturgis, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. Thomas S. Young, Miss Margaret Johnston, and Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest. It is expected that a large number of society people will attend, and that the tea will be as great a success as it was last year. The tea has a special interest from the fact that it is to be held on the anniversary of the opening of the Waldorf. A special feature of the occasion will be the exhibition of Italian laces manufactured at the co-operative establishment near Venice.

—Miss Emily Pettit of 20 West Thirty-seventh Street, a sister of Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, has cards out for a dinner to-night in honor of Miss Ethel Johnston, whose marriage to Alfred R. Conkling will take place on Thursday, April 9.

—A lecture upon Christian architecture is to be given in the new ballroom of the Hotel Savoy on Monday evening at 9 o'clock at the solicitation of Bishop Potter, by Silas McBee, an architect connected for many years with the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. Cathedral architecture will be placed in a new light, and special reference will be made to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, to be erected on Morningside Heights. The lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon views. The patrons of the lecture are Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Joseph H. Choate, J. Pierpont Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George S. Bowdoin, Charles D. Dickey, Samuel D. Babcock, George Macculloch Miller, Columbus C. Baldwin, Robert Fulton Cutting, J. Hampden Robb, James Waterbury, Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. David Wolfe Bishop, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Wysong, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. Frank Witherbee, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. John H. Davis, Mrs. J. Alsop King, Mrs. Robert M. Minturn, Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Mrs. H. Asher Robbins, Mrs. Henry D. Babcock, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. George R. Preston, Mrs. Charles H. Abercrombie, Mrs. John T. Atterbury, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Miss Aymar, and Miss Gurnee. Tickets at $4 each may be obtained from Alexander M. Hadden of 16 West Fifty-first Street.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Florence Snowden, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Snowden of Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, to Henry H. White of New-York. Miss Snowden, who is very well known in this city, arrived from Europe a few days ago, and is at present the guest of her aunt, Mrs. John H. Bailey, who is spending the season at the Hotel Savoy. The wedding will take place early in June.

—Mrs. S. Whitney Warren will sail for Europe within a few days, and will be accompanied by her father, Gabriel Meade Tooker. Mr. Warren, who is on a cruise, will join Mrs. Warren in Europe later on.

PATRIARCH.

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A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

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ENGLAND AND UNITED STATES.

Prof. Peterson Tells Phi Beta Kappas of the Parent Country's Friendly Feelings.

The union of the English-speaking peoples was discussed last evening at the meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni of Columbia College. The meeting was held in the banquetting hall of the Waldorf.

The address of the evening, "The Relations of the English Speaking Race," was delivered by Prof. William Peterson of McGill University, Montreal, who came from Edinburgh last Fall. In the course of his remarks, he said:

The people on the other side of the water have certainly enjoyed many opportunities during the last few months to see themselves as others see them. But, gentlemen, the heart of the people whom John Bull represents is sound to the core. I will venture to assert that in the future the security of his rule will be the greatest good to the greatest number.

The English-speaking people are bound together by links stronger than laws and constitutions may create; they are bound together by religion and race, by a common history, language, and literature.

He would indeed be unworthy of the name of Englishman who did not rejoice at the greatness and prosperity of a land beyond the ocean which was founded by men of his own race and blood.

If we could only come to a proper understanding with each other there could be no doubt that a perpetual league of peace between the two great Anglo-Saxon commonwealths of the world would react on the military monarchies of Europe. Other nations would no longer live under the shadow of the sword.

Prof. Peterson referred to the Revolutionary struggle and said the incidents of this war were now taught to the children of America to give them patriotism, but on the other side the incidents were remembered generally only to show that right will triumph. A majority of the people who know of them, he said, are really in sympathy with the people who freed themselves from oppressive conditions. He also said:

We Britons are not an imaginative or a sentimental people. But the American cheer that burst from the Trenton when her Majesty's ship Calliope was skillfully brought out of danger in the harbor of Samoa is with us a precious memory that will far outweigh many expressions of passing ill will.

"Blood is thicker than water." That is a trite saying that appealed to me once again today as I walked your crowded streets and realized that I was not very far from home.

Ex-Gov. Daniel Chamberlain of South Carolina spoke in favor of the union as outlined by Prof. Peterson, while Rossiter Johnson opposed the idea. Prof. Peterson closed the discussion.

Those present included President Charles F. MacLean, Secretary J. C. Egbert, Prof. George N. Clark, Alexander Hutchinson, C. Alfred Bell, the Rev. D. Van Pelt, S. V. V. Huntington, Jacob T. Miller, F. A. Fernald, C. S. Dunn, A. L. Eastman, G. Tuska, T. A. Tuska, William W. Packman, Delevan Bloodgood, Albert E. Hadlock, William G. Davies, Eugene Frayer, F. J. Fessenden, E. S. Williamson, H. E. Gregory, Ellis H. Roberts, H. S. Perry, Prof. J. G. Tisdall, A. H. Sabine, J. H. Schmelzel, G. C. Mason, the Rev. C. C. Tiffany, T. F. Brownell, G. C. Brooks, Charles A. Snow, Luke V. Lockwood, W. S. Schutz, the Rev. C. A. Hamilton.

Hammond Odell, the Rev. Cornelius Brett, the Rev. J. C. Allen, Prof. T. M. Burdick, Dr. Henry B. Chapin, the Rev. Dr. Henry Mattet, C. De W. Rogers, L. H. Andrews, Prof. Cruikshank, Nelson M. Powell, the Rev. C. W. Millard, T. C. McClelland, J. H. Goodenow, and A. H. Skillem.

FUNERAL OF BRYAN LAWRENCE.

Impressive Services Held Yesterday in St. Agnes's Church.

The funeral of Bryan Lawrence, Second Vice-President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, who died suddenly on Tuesday, took place yesterday morning from St. Agnes's Church, East Forty-third Street. The attendance was large. Archbishop Corrigan, Mgr. Farley, and Bishop McDonnell occupied seats in the sanctuary.

A solemn requiem mass was chanted for the repose of the soul of the deceased. The Rev. M. C. O'Farrell, rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents, was the celebrant; the Rev. Henry Prat, rector of St. Columba's Church, was deacon; the Rev. James W. Powers, rector of All Saints' Church, subdeacon; the Rev. J. D. Lennon and the Rev. D. A. Murray of St. Agnes's Church, masters of ceremonies.

The pallbearers were President James W. McMahon, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; P. H. Leonard, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, J. C. McCarthy, Henry Amy, and George B. Robinson. The members of the Board of Managers of the Catholic Protectory also attended in a body.

After the mass, Archbishop Corrigan gave the absolution. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann, rector of St. Agnes's, preached an eloquent eulogy over the deceased, telling of his many liberal gifts to Catholic charities and Catholic benevolent societies.

RARE COPIES OF BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Illuminated Miniatures and Ornamental Letters.

Among the books sold at auction yesterday by Bangs & Co. were the following:

Addison's Complete Works, library edition, London, 1811, $9.75; Sir A. Alison's "Europe," 1858, 23 volumes, $23.

"Commentary wholly Biblical, an Exposition in the very Words of Scripture," with a complete series of colored maps, &c., 3 volumes, 4to, Bagster, no date, $6; J. Britton's "Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, with the Chronological History, Glossary, Indexes, &c.," first edition, 5 volumes, 4to, scored russia, 350 engravings, 1807-26, $12.50; Butler's "Hudibras," the third and last part, scarce, 1678, $5.50.

Gillray's Caricatures, printed from the original plates, engraved by himself, comprising the best political and humorous satires of the reign of George III., upward of 600 highly spirited engravings, also the volume of suppressed plates, 5 volumes, 1849-51, $27; Grasego's "Biographical History of England, from Egbert the Great to the Revolution," 300 portraits, 6 volumes, 8vo., 1824, $16.50.

Illuminated miniatures and ornamental initial letters cut from manuscripts, (twelfth to fifteenth centuries,) 30 fine examples, neatly mounted in a morocco case, $13; Macaulay's complete works, with portrait, 8 volumes, 8vo., 1896, $26.

Rough Voyage for Wild Animals.

The Atlantic transport steamer Mohawk, Capt. W. A. Griffiths, arrived yesterday morning from London after a very stormy voyage. Capt. Griffiths is the Mohawk's new commander. He was for many years in the employ of the National Line, and was master of the steamer Spain for several years. The National Line was recently absorbed by the Atlantic Transport Line. On board the Mohawk were a number of wild animals, consisting of one lion, two hyenas, two bears, kangaroos, monkeys, and others.

They Favor Only Platt Delegates.

The regular Republican Association of the Thirty-third Assembly District met Thursday night at 300 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and passed resolutions declaring against the candidacy of Commissioner of Public Works Collis and Commissioner of Correction Wright as delegates to the Republican National Convention. The association advocates the election of the Platt candidates, Excise Commissioner Murray and David Friedsam.

ORIENTAL

Rugs and Carpets

Our large importations for the Spring Season have arrived, and will be ready for inspection on and after Monday, March 16th.

We have never shown a finer collection, embracing all sizes, colorings, and designs.

PRICES AS LOW AS

Genuine Oriental Rugs

can be offered.

A wealth of beautiful examples in sizes from 5x3 feet to 9x6 feet at prices ranging from

$7.50 to $90.00.

Large carpets at correspondingly low prices.

Our guarantee of genuineness accompanies every sale.

W. & J. SLOANE

Broadway, 18th and 19th Streets.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The representatives and friends of the various patriotic, historical, genealogical, military, and naval societies of New-York City will meet in the Assembly Hall at the Hotel Normandie, Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street, to-day at 8:30 P. M. to further consider and devise the ways and means to provide a suitable fire-proof building, to be used as the headquarters of all societies, and as a museum for the preservation and exhibition of historical relics. It is expected that a large number of representative men and women will be present, from which a committee of thirty will be appointed. Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle will preside, and W. W. Kenly will act as Secretary.

—The Syrian Young Men's Association tonight, at Chickering Hall, will present the play "Andromache" in Arabic, using the translation made from the Greek of Sophocles by Adeeb Bay Izhac. The intention is to aid the suffering people of Armenia. The association will also present three scenes from "Hamlet" in English. The tragedy of "Al-Amirat Trajia," showing the conditions in Armenia during the recent massacres, will be given after about three months.

—Magistrate Cornell, in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon, held for trial the three burglars who were charged with having robbed the house of Harris Cohen of 180 Henry Street, on March 8. The three charged with the crime are Herman Baumwoll, Ansel Moross, and Solomon Berg. Cohen identified a quantity of jewelry that had been recovered as the stolen property. Lena Levine, who knows the prisoners, was held as a witness.

—Judge McMahon, in Part II., General Sessions, yesterday dismissed the indictment for murder against Wong Wah Kee on the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney Oliver. The charge was killing Louisa Horning, the nine-year-old daughter of William Horning, a carpenter, of One Hundred and Ninth Street. Wong Wah Kee, who had been in the Tombs for the last month, was discharged.

—The forty-sixth annual reception and ball of Typographical Union No. 6, known all over the land as "Big Six," will take place at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, on Monday evening, March 16. These events have heretofore been most pleasant and enjoyable, and efforts are making to render the coming ball second to none in the history of the union.

—The lecture to have been delivered yesterday by Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, before the Public Education Association, at the United Charities Building, on "The Relation of the State to the City School System," has been postponed. Mr. Skinner missed his train, and arrived after the audience had departed.

—Justice Smyth, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday sentenced Vincenzo Fornebal to ten years' imprisonment on his plea of guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. Vincenzo last November shot his brother, Pasquale, in a Mott Street saloon during a quarrel. Pasquale died some time after.

—Canary & Lederer say that the largest receipts ever recorded in the history of the Casino were those of the fiftieth performance of "The Lady Slavey" on Thursday night. The excess, which amounted to about $200, was made possible by the putting into the theatre of a large number of extra seats.

—Thomas Brinckerhoff, Robert Henderson, Matthew Hobenberger, and James Arrington, arrested for creating a disturbance while advertising the approaching ball of the Danbury Association, were yesterday fined $3 each. Their boy companions, who set off the fireworks, were discharged.

—Only one applicant put in an appearance before the Civil Service Board yesterday to undergo the examination for one of the places as trained nurse in the Department of Charities. The salaries are from $300 to $500 a year.

—Owing to the death of Wilhelm Benger, the senior member of the firm of W. Benger Sons of Stuttgart, Germany, all the stores of Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System Company in this city will be closed to-day.

—THE NEW-YORK TIMES has received $1 from S. as a contribution to the fund for the benefit of Mrs. Carrie Crofton.

Brooklyn.

—Alderman Leich, Chairman of the Committee on Gas and Electricity, has protested to Mayor Wurster against the Senate bill granting a franchise to the New-York Carbide and Acetylene Company to manufacture and supply gas in the Counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester. Alderman Leich says that the bill ignores the Board of Aldermen in the granting of a franchise.

—Mrs. Annie Carpenter, who was seventy years old, was found dead in her room, at 264 Glenmore Avenue, yesterday morning. Her daughter Annie, who was a school teacher, died last August, and since then Mrs. Carpenter had grieved over her death, and lived the life of a recluse.

—Mayor Wurster had approved the legislative bills exempting Leonard Street, Pulaski Street, Kosciusko Street, Monroe Street, Woodbine Street, Macon Street, Hart Street, Dean Street, and Vernon Avenue from surface railroads.

—Police Captain Buckholz of the Stagg Street Precinct has collected $140 and a quantity of clothing for the families that lost their household effects in the tenement house fire at 1,231 Flushing Avenue Thursday.

—The will of the late Alexander Seabury was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate, which is valued at $45,000, is left to his widow, Lydia Seabury, and his two children.

—The Rev. Dr. Halsey W. Knapp has resigned as pastor of the Memorial Baptist Church, at Eighth Avenue and Sixteenth Street. The resignation is to take effect May 1.

—The dry goods store of Adolph Schmidt, at 538 Grand Street, yesterday was entered by thieves, who carried off $500 worth of goods.

—The saloon keepers of the Seventeenth Ward will hold a meeting next Monday night to protest against the Raines bill.

Long Island.

—Teachers employed in the College Point schools have petitioned the Board of Education for an increase in salary. The board recently adopted a schedule of salaries dividing the teachers up in to eight grades. Some of them claim that they have not been fairly treated. The board has decided to hold a special meeting to take action on the petition.

—A barn at Rockville Centre, owned by Archer Smith, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. The loss is placed at $3,000. The footprints of two men, found in the snow, leading from the barn, suggest incendiarism.

—The Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for offices in the town of Oyster Bay will be held in Oyster Bay village at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Yonkers.

—John C. Shotts Camp, Sons of Veterans, has accepted an invitation to attend the reception of Gilsie Camp of New-York City next Monday night. George Reens has been appointed Quartermaster in the absence of Quartermaster M. C. Wallace from the city.

—The water pipes in Riverdale Avenue sprung a leak Thursday night, and washed the earth out from under the asphalt pavement. The Inspector got his men to work, and repaired it before very much damage was done.

—It will be "open night" this evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, when all men will be welcomed to inspect the comfortable quarters, and given an opportunity to join the association.

—The Rev. Dr. Reed of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church and the Rev. F. M. Davenport of the First Methodist Episcopal Church will exchange pulpits to-morrow morning.

—St. Joseph's Hospital makes an appeal to the citizens for donations of money or supplies in commemoration of the sixth year of its opening, on March 19, St. Joseph's Day.

—Will Carleton will give a lecture Monday evening in the First Presbyterian Church. He will recite a number of his poems.

—There were many sleighing parties out Thursday and last night, enjoying the novelty of such pleasure in the middle of March.

—There were seven deaths in this city this week, thirteen last week, and twenty-one the corresponding week of last year.

New-Rochelle.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will give a musical and literary entertainment at Moulton Hall Monday evening. Among those who will take part are Mrs. Simm, Miss Mary Mullineaux, Miss Edna May Smith, Miss Beaudry, and Mrs. Taylor.

—Miss Starr, formerly of Pelham Manor, who is preparing for missionary work in China, will speak at the parish house of Trinity Church Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock before the Woman's Missionary Society.

—The local lodge of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will celebrate St. Patrick's Day by a parade and banquet Tuesday. Lodges of the order from all parts of Westchester County have been invited to be present.

—The Soldiers' Memorial Association will meet to-night at Lambden's Hall to consider plans for the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument which stands ready to be unveiled.

Westchester County.

—Several handsome monuments in Dale Cemetery, Sing Sing, have been defaced by some one throwing upon them chemicals which have the effect of streaking them as though with iron rust. It is thought that it has been done to make the owners believe the stone is of inferior quality and contains iron ore. It is significant that only those monuments which were subjects of competition among makers have been thus defaced, and the authorities are trying to discover the guilty parties.

—At the Republican Convention of the town of Rye, held at Hyperion Hall, Rye village, Thursday evening, the following were chosen candidates for the coming town election: William Porter Allen, Supervisor; Daniel M. Lounsbury, Town Clerk; Charles Fremd, Justice of the Peace; George Henderson, Commissioner of Excise; Harry J. Hunt, Assessor; Jacob Werner, Highway Commissioner, and George A. Jones, Overseer of the Poor.

—The silver crucifix in Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church, Rye Neck, was stolen from the altar some time during the week. It is supposed that it was stolen Tuesday evening by tramps while the choir was rehearsing. The crucifix was valued at $60. It was presented to the church by Mrs. James Wallace of New-York City in memory of her parents, James and Margaret Gillen.

—The White Plains Board of Village Trustees has appointed William H. Gedney, George Thompson, J. T. Lockwood, John M. Digney, and John P. Moran, Water Commissioners, under the amended charter, to provide a Water Works Department for the village. They are to furnish bonds in $25,000 each for the faithful performance of their work, and to serve without pay.

—At the approaching town election in Ossining Township a new question is to be submitted to the electors outside the village limits of Sing Sing. They desire to have a change made in the system of working the highways, departing from the present money system to the labor one, which years ago used to work more satisfactorily.

—A committee, of which H. T. Dykman is Chairman and John T. Rehill Secretary, has been appointed by Village President Miller to suggest needed amendments to the village charter of White Plains.

—Sportsmen about Sing Sing have had good sport recently shooting black ducks, which have been very plentiful since the ice floes have been moving about in the cove.

—The Democrats of the Town of Ossining will hold their primary election for the selection of candidates for town offices next Monday afternoon and evening.

—The White Plains Board of Trustees has fixed the bond of Tax Collector George Thompson at $100,000.

—The County Court at White Plains adjourned yesterday until next Monday.

Jersey City.

—George Nicholson and Edward Smith, railroad brakemen, roomed together at 190 Bay Street. When Nicholson went home yesterday morning he found Smith in bed. He attacked him with a penknife, but Smith pulled a quilt over himself and escaped with a slight cut in the breast. Nicholson ran to the Pennsylvania freight yard and jumped on a train going out. He is believed to be in New-Brunswick.

—Mrs. Mary Denning, eighty-four years old, was knocked down on Spring Street yesterday by a baker's wagon driven by Herman Fischer. Two of her ribs were broken, and her left leg was badly cut. The driver was not arrested, as Mrs. Denning would make no complaint against him.

—Mrs. Mary Meyers of 42 Sherman Avenue, who tried to kill herself with carbolic acid, again attempted suicide late Thursday night, by trying to throw herself from a window of Christ Hospital. She was restrained by three nurses, and fastened to her cot.

Robbed of Her Jewels.

An advertisement in yesterday's papers signed "Confidential" offers a liberal reward, and no questions asked, for the return of a casket of jewels stolen on March 6 from East Twenty-first Street. The loser is Mrs. Elizabeth Dudley of 43 East Twenty-first Street. She went out and left the key of her room under the mat. Some persons discovered the key there, opened the door, and walked off with the jewel-box, which contained two diamond rings valued at $110.

Assails His Father's Will.

A suit has been begun in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Elizabeth J. Murray, daughter of John B. Haskins, against her mother and a brother and several sisters. She seeks to have a partition made of the property of her father, and to have his will, together with several deeds of conveyances, set aside. She alleges these were executed by her father while he was incapacitated mentally and physically.

Black Goods.

2nd Floor.

Foreign Novelties,
Silk and Wool Shadow, Boursouffle and Plissée Grenadines,
Figured Mohairs, Silk and Wool Poplins,
Crepons and Zibelines, Plain and Figured,
46 inch Figured Mohair, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

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Afraid the cost will be more than you can afford?

Better see us before you decide. We have a great variety of new Summer furniture and decorative stuffs that are quite simple and inexpensive. Our prices for originating and carrying out country-house schemes of decoration are decidedly less than you think possible.

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32 Pages

READ THE

NEW-YORK

SUNDAY

TIMES

Here are a few of the many interesting special features that will be found in to-morrow's issue:

LAKEWOOD'S GOLF CLUB

Much the best Winter course in the vicinity of New-York. Hazards are mostly artificial. Good players have been developed by the club. Jasper Lynch at the head.

PIGEONS FOR NAVAL USE

Secretary Herbert has at last approved the recommendation for them. Carriers for coast and sea service. Work to be immediately done in establishing cotes. Stations at important strategic points.

GRAY GABLES IN WINTER

Visit to the President's Summer home while bleak winds blow. Cameras not in high esteem. The deserted station. The new lodge. The Ruth blackened by flames. Neighborhood gossip.

MEXICO'S WEALTH IN COAL

Immense veins said to have been found in Sonora. Senor Alisa's vision of riches. While hunting for water in the mountains he discovered traces which led to the great deposits.

LITTLE, BUT DANGEROUS

Great service expected from the submarine Holland boat. A new and untried quantity. Theories as to its possible usefulness in war devised by its friends. A variety of functions.

THE ART OF CUTTING GLASS

Prismatic and beautiful ornaments and pieces of tableware. Products of expert handiwork. Roughing, Smoothing, and polishing the crude material. Accuracy and fine touch needed.

CITY ON JAMAICA BAY

Attractive Plans for a big Summer resort. Make waste rwodows beautiful. Scheme of Mr. Epple and Mr. Dunton to build a rival to the great seaside watering places.

MYSTERIES OF THE OCEAN

Strange things found by the Fish Commission steamer Albatross. Puzzles for the naturalists. What the big dredger brings up from the bottom of the Pacific. A two-faced skull.

THE ART OF SLAUGHTER

The school of the soldier of the seventeenth century. A musketeer of King Louis XIV. Old equipments. The range of the musket. Changes made. The clever Turk. The modern rifle.

THE CATHODE AND X RAYS

A glance at their nature and possibilities. A mystery not entirely explained. How the two varieties are produced. Explanation of theories of light. What may be in the future.

FOR 10,000 GRAVESTONES

Bids now being considered by the War Department and officials. To be placed over veterans' graves. The man who has received an honorable discharge is entitled to one of these stones when he dies.

TROUBLES OF GREAT CITIES

What the study of our own vital statistics leads to. Density of certain districts. Water, sewers, parks, death rates. The innumerable saloons. The vice of the tenements.

EARLY SPRING NOVELTIES

First importations show many large-figured fabrics. Shirt waists with short sleeves. Petticoats in silk moreen and sateen. Various fashionable uses of grass linen.

IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

How society folk are amusing themselves during the Lenten

Saturday
March 14-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

RATS SCARED ELEPHANTS

Huge Beasts Danced and Trumpeted in Their Winter Quarters.

LIONS AND TIGERS AT A BANQUET

Snarling, Barking, Roaring, and Neighing for Scientists by Barnum & Bailey's Animals.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 13.—In the Winter quarters of Barnum & Bailey's "Greatest Show on Earth" there were signs of a general awakening to-day. The elephants were trumpeting, the lions roaring, the tigers snarling, the hyenas barking, and the horses neighing as if they knew they were shortly to leave their cozy beds of straw and hay and start out on their annual tour of the country.

A special car was attached to the train leaving the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford station in New-York City at 9 o'clock this morning, and a large party went out at Mr. Bailey's invitation to see how the animals had come through the Winter. The party included Profs. O. C. Marsh, Yale University; D. C. Eaton, H. F. Osborne, Columbia College; A. H. Beckman, Museum of Natural History, New-York; J. Rowley, taxidermist of the Museum of Natural History, New-York; Dr. Downs, Medical Examiner, City of Bridgeport; Dr. Porter, Dr. Workman of the Museum of Natural History; G. R. Burns, and Frank Clarke, Mayor of Bridgeport.

The whole town turned out to watch them drive up in a couple of six-horse band wagons to the Winter quarters, and stood at the gates, wondering and longing that they might follow. A complete tour of the different animal houses was made under the guidance of Mr. Bailey and R. F. Hamilton.

John O'Brien, formerly director of the Paris Hippodrome, was discovered in the Winter practicing barn putting fifty-one horses and ponies through their paces for the coming show. In the circus ring, mounted on a white horse on an elevated platform in the centre, he made the fifty-one horses and ponies gyrate around him in four rings, moving alternately in opposite directions. The horses, each of which answered to a name, were dressed in brilliant trappings of gold and silver, and the general effect was like that of a gigantic kaleidoscope. In the Madison Square Garden, calcium lights will play upon the horses, and the dazzling and beautiful effect may be imagined. The feature of the day took the form of some experiments with the large elephants, of which there are thirty-six, and to witness which the scientific gentlemen of the party had been specially invited.

To show the peculiar awe in which these monters stand of the common rat, George Conklin, the trainer, took half a dozen rodents, tied strings to their tails, and allowed them free play among the huge feet of the elephants.

The animals were all tethered with chains and staples to the sides of the elephant house. At first, when the rats ran squeaking in and out between their legs, they contented themselves with swaying heavily to and fro and breathing hoarsely. Then when the rats touched their feet and tickled them, the big beasts set up a trumpeting and a dancing that made the building tremble, and sent the party of visitors scurrying aloft among the bales of hay in the corners. The elephants tugged at their chains, and blew and screamed, standing first on two legs, and then on the other two, twisting from side to side, and showing signs of abject fear that were as pitiful to see as they were laughable.

Mad Hattie, a huge female in one corner, was especially frightened. Her eyes blazed, her tail swished, and she showed all the signs of terror that creatures of her sex are known to show when mice or rats are announced.

The rats were still more frightened, but the trainer and his assistants pulled them out of the way of the huge feet, and they were not even once touched. Similar effects of fear among the elephants were noticed when guinea pigs and kids were led round under their trunks. They seemed chiefly fearful lest the rats should run up their trunks, or bite them on that most sensitive portion of their bodies.

From the elephant house the party moved in solid phalanx upon the lion and tiger houses. It was just the hour of feeding. Piles of raw red meat stood in front of the cages, and the keepers were ready with pitchforks to attend to the wants of the beasts. At a given word the meat was pushed under the grating of the cages. A roar went up that vied with the elephants' trumpetings in volume. But it was hoarser and angrier, and was not pleasant to hear. The lions tore their food and chewed it, growling while they did so, but the tigers merely licked the great sides of beef, and kept their gleaming eyes upon the interested onlookers. The tigers said plainly:

"We would rather eat you scientists and reporters than this horse meat, but you are on the wrong side of the cage."

Keeper McKay introduced Johanna, the chimpanzee, to those of the party who had not already made her acquaintance. She drank cocoa from a bowl, wrote her autograph upon a piece of white paper, and examined herself with an air of great satisfaction in a small hand mirror.

Leaving the animals for a few moments, a visit was made to the workshops, harness shops, repair shops, and forges. The long advertising cars were seen, each with its capacious boiler on board for the making of paste for the bill posters, and which Mr. Bailey said were "the brains of the show, because they go ahead and tell the people we are coming." The mechanical workshops, painters, gilders, railroad car house, and blacksmith's shops were also visited in turn.

Finally, calls were made upon the grizzly bear house, but the inmates, having "dined not wisely but too well," were found asleep, and no lengthy stay was made in their neighborhood.

The "Greatest Show on Earth" will be in New-York April 1, when the small boys' hearts will be rejoiced with the usual grand parade. It will open at the Madison Square Garden April 2.

THE TROUBLES OF LIEUT. LANG.

Most of Them Have Been Caused by His Eloping with the Daughter of an Enlisted Man.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—It is learned at the War Department that the order directing Second Lieutenant Clarence E. Lang of the army, whose brief military career has been so full of sensation, to appear before a retiring board, was the result of the reports made by medical officers who have had Lieut. Lang under observation for some time. It is also learned at the department that Lieut. Lang voluntarily applied for retirement soon after graduation, and that the application was not approved because his army service was considered too short to allow him the benefit of the retirement law.

According to statements made by army officers Lieut. Lang has been ill nearly all the time since he was graduated from West Point, in June, 1894. After his application for retirement was refused he asked for extended sick leave, and this was granted. The army regulations require that when an officer's sick leave expires he shall be examined by a Medical Board to determine his physical condition. Lieut. Lang's leave was qualified by a condition that he should be "under observation," and the result of that scrutiny has been the order directing him to appear before the board.

Inquiries have been made of associates of Lieut. Lang at West Point and in the army, with a view to ascertaining what his mental condition has been for some time past. Some of his fellow-cadets have said that, at the Academy, he associated very little with his classmates, and seemed to care nothing for their society. Brother officers of Lang's also claim that the social ostracism from which the young Lieutenant is said to suffer, as a result of his marriage with the daughter of an enlisted man, has been voluntary with Lieut. Lang. He avoided all officers and members of their families, it is said, and did not give them a chance to show any friendly feeling.

The complaint made that the wives of officers did not visit Mrs. Lang at Fort Warren, Mass., during her illness, is admitted to be true, and it is frankly stated that the reason for this was the presence in Lieut. Lang's quarters of Commissary Sergeant and Mrs. Klinger, the father and mother of Mrs. Lang, whom army society could not recognize socially, while it was willing to accord recognition to Mrs. Lang as the wife of an officer. It is also admitted that the transfer of Commissary Sergeant Klinger from West Point, and the discharge from the army of the enlisted soldier, who was Lieut. Lang's best man, were consequences of the Lieutenant's marriage on the day of his graduation from the Academy. The claim is made, however, that no attempt at persecution or intention to draw social lines was involved in this action, but that the transfer and the discharge were decided on simply because it was not considered best to have Sergt. Klinger and the other enlisted man at West Point as constant reminders to the cadets of the elopement of one of their number on his graduation day.

"They would be pointed out to every pleb," said an army officer to-day, "and the story of Lieut. Lang's marriage would be told over and over again. The influence exerted through this gossip would not have been good in a crowd of young boys."

FOR A SMALL EAST SIDE PARK.

Question of Location Again Considered by Board of Street Opening.

The Board of Street Opening met in the Mayor's office yesterday, and considered the location for a small park on the lower east side.

Max Moses asked the board to locate the park between Essex and Ludlow Streets, near Delancey Street, urging that it was the filthiest portion of the east side. He said he was opposed to the Sheriff Street and Houston Street sites, because of their proximity to Corlears Hook Park and Tompkins Square. Ludlow or Essex Street property, he argued, could be had for much less money.

The Rev. John B. Devins, a member of the sub-committee to which the question of site was referred, reported, for the majority of the committee, in favor of the Sheriff Street site, saying that it was the most populous section in the world, and contained Bone Alley, one of the city's eyesores and nuisances.

The matter was referred to the Health Board for its opinion, and, owing to the absence of Mr. Jeroloman and Col. Cruger, the Street Board decided to adjourn all other park matters until next Friday.

A Lawyer Sentenced to Prison.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 13.—Augustus Richter, a member of the Camden bar, was to-day sentenced to six months' imprisonment for embezzlement by Law Judge Vroom, in the Camden Criminal Court. Several months ago Lawyer Richter was indicted for embezzling money belonging to a client. He pleaded guilty, and sentence was suspended, with the understanding that Richter would abandon practice as an attorney, and proceedings would be instituted before the Supreme Court for his disbarment. He, however, has continued to practice, and recently is said to have collected $10 on a claim put into his hands by a poor client, a woman, and had not turned over the money. The court issued a bench warrant for Richter's arrest, and the proceeding to-day was the outcome.

INDICTED FOR CONSPIRACY

Ex-Fire Marshal Lewis, R. F. Rice, and ex-Detective Zundt Held.

BROOKLYN FIREBUG CONFESSES

David Weinig and Adolph Hirschkopf, Who Is Now in the Tombs, Incidentally Connected with the Matter.

The Kings County Grand Jury has found indictments against ex-Fire Marshal Benjamin Lewis, ex-Detective Sergeant George V. Zundt, ex-Assistant Fire Marshal Robert F. Rice, and Adolph Hirschkopf. It is said that they are charged with conspiring to deprive David Weinig of his liberty.

The indictments are the result of a conspiracy by a band of firebugs to carry on their work in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. It is said that the indictments were secured by District Attorney Backus after Jacob Klein, the firebug who was arrested in Philadelphia a week ago charged with arson, had turned State's evidence.

Jacob Klein was indicted for setting fire to his tailor's shop at 74 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, June 30, 1894. Adolph Hirschkopf, who is now in the Tombs in this city on the charge of murder, is said to have conspired with Klein to rob the insurance companies. Klein succeeded in collecting $650, of which Hirschkopf received $350.

Benjamin Lewis was at that time Fire Marshal. His assistant was Robert F. Rice, and Zundt was a detective in his office.

They began an investigation, and Klein disappeared, but David Weinig gave the police information as to Klein's whereabouts, and Detectives Ryan and Kelly of the Central Office squad, got together much valuable evidence against the firebugs.

This created jealousy, which resulted in Zundt arresting David Weinig on a charge of extortion, Detective Zundt claiming that Weinig had called on Klein and demanded $50 as hush money. He said Weinig had promised that Klein should not be arrested if he gave the money. Zundt also charged Weinig with having represented himself as an Assistant Fire Marshal.

Detective Ryan testified that at the time Zundt accused Weinig of demanding the hush money Weinig was with Ryan watching Hirschkopf's house, at 61 Norfolk Street, this city. Weinig was not indicted, but he preferred charges against Zundt, which Police Commissioner Welles dismissed. Ex-Fire Marshal Lewis about that time took a trip to Europe.

District Attorney Backus has been endeavoring all week to get Jacob Klein to turn State's evidence. Klein it is said has given the evidence that was wanted and will now be admitted to bail.

When Benjamin Lewis learned that he had been indicted he surrendered himself to the District Attorney, as did also Rice and Zundt. Hirschkopf is locked up in the Tombs in this city. When Lewis surrendered himself he said:

"I heard that I was wanted on a conspiracy charge and I thought I would give myself up at once. I have been down to Lakewood N. J. for a few days for the benefit of my throat, which has been in a very bad condition."

Lewis and Rice were taken before Judge Aspinall, in the County Court, and there Lewis said:

"I plead not guilty, your Honor, reserving the right to put in a demurrer to the indictment, through my attorney, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy."

"Is the same action taken in the case of Rice?" asked Judge Aspinall.

"Yes, your Honor," replied Rice. "I plead not guilty, with the right of entering a demurrer."

Judge Aspinall fixed bail in the sum of $1,000 each. Alfred Lewis, son of the ex-Fire Marshal, gave bonds for his father, and Lawrence Cunningham, a saloon keeper, at State Street and Boerum Place, gave security for Rice.

Ex-Detective Zundt later surrendered himself, and, after pleading not guilty, was also admitted to bail.

In speaking of the matter later ex-Fire Marshal Lewis said:

"This whole thing is the work of blacklegs, conspirators, thugs, and firebugs. They have concocted this charge of conspiracy against me because I discharged my duty to the city faithfully and was instrumental in getting more firebugs hauled up and punished than were apprehended in any other city.

"I was instrumental in causing the exposition of the big firebug gang in New-York some years ago, and for that reason, I suppose, these people are down on me.

"There is absolutely nothing in the charge. It is utter falsehood from beginning to end, and that I shall show when the case comes to trial, and I mean to press it. Some one will smart for this."

A Veteran Light Tender Drowned.

NYACK, N. Y., March 13.—John Hartman, who had attended to a signal light on the pier at Piermont for thirty-five years unceasingly, met his death last night. Hartman was in the employ of the Erie Railway Company. This morning, when he did not come back to his family at the usual hour, his wife sent some of the children out to the end of the pier to see what was the matter. They could not find their father, but found his watch dog and his overcoat on the dock, while the ladder which he used for lighting the lamp had fallen over on the ice in the river.

There was every indication that while Hartman was attempting to light the lamp last night the ladder fell over and he was thrown into the river and drowned. The river was dragged to-day and Hartman's body was recovered this afternoon. He was fifty-nine years old.

USED A BABY TO SMUGGLE WITH.

A Little Child's Clothing Packed with Watches—About $8,000 Worth Seized in Hoboken.

HOBOKEN, March 13.—A six-month-old baby was one of the chief actors in an important smuggling case which developed at the Bremen docks to-day. Scarcely had the Saale been made fast to the docks and the gangplank adjusted when a young woman with a baby in her arms ran down to the pier and hurriedly made her way to Meyer's Hotel, where she asked for a room, saying that her husband would follow as soon as his luggage was passed by the Custom House officer. The woman registered as Mme. Leon Reichin.

Her husband, Leon Reichin, did not succeed, however, in getting his luggage passed. When he met the Customs officers he pointed out his luggage, and said he carried no dutiable goods. He was about to pass to the dock when he was asked to wait a moment. One of the officers plunged his hand into a pocket of Mr. Reichin's coat, and brought out several watches. There were more watches in other pockets, and when the search was completed the officers had twelve watches in their possession. Mr. Reichin was placed under arrest, and an officer was sent to Meyer's Hotel to see what Mme. Reichin had taken ashore.

So far as could be ascertained she carried nothing but the baby. For a moment the officer was nonplussed. Then he concluded to search the baby. Carefully stowed in its garments were eighteen watches, some of them very valuable, one being estimated at $500, another at $350, and a third at $300. The others are said to be worth probably $200 each.

Mme. Reichin declined to make any statement. She and the baby were left at the hotel, where, after the story became known, the baby attracted much attention when Mme. Reichin appeared in the parlor. She afterward returned to her room, and remained in seclusion for the rest of the day.

Mr. Reichin was taken to Jersey City, where he was arraigned before United States Commissioner Linsley Rowe. He refused to make any statement, merely claiming that the watches had been overvalued. He was committed to the county jail for further examination.

The officers took the watches to New-York. It is said that they are worth $7,000 or $8,000.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Proposition to Close the Session March 25—Many Bills of Local Interest Passed in the Two Houses.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—The House Republicans decided in caucus this afternoon upon March 25 as the date for sine die adjournment of the Legislature. The Senate is desirous of having the final adjournment occur at an earlier day, but probably will yield to the wish of the House.

The House to-day passed the following bills: Increasing the salary of the members of the Newark Commissioners of Assessments to $1,500 per year; giving local Boards of Health power to pass ordinances compelling milk dealers to register and to appoint an Inspector to enforce the ordinance; providing that the stock of banks shall be taxed in the districts where the banks are situated; House bill giving property owners in incorporated towns five years in which to pay for street improvements; House bill increasing the salary of Prosecutor of the Pleas of Passaic County.

Mr. Mullin gave notice that at the proper time he would move to relieve the Committee on Municipal Corporations of further consideration of House Bill No. 177, consolidating Kearney and Harrison, and House Bill No. 130, providing that the Spring election in Jersey City shall be held the second Tuesday in April.

In the Senate the bill changing the time for the payment of taxes from Dec. 20 to Oct. 22 was reported adversely. The report was sustained. Two companion bills came to a vote and were defeated.

The Senate passed the bill providing for the appointment of three Sinking Fund Commissioners in counties having bonded debts; providing that sewer assessments in Newark and Jersey City may be paid in five annual installments; providing for the election of an Alderman at Large in cities of 40,000 or less.

The substitute for the Pipe Line bill was recommitted for another public hearing.

HE DOUBTS NANSEN'S SUCCESS.

A Norwegian Antarctic Explorer Talks About the Drift Theory.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Carsten Egeberg Borchgrevink, the Norwegian antarctic explorer who arrived here to-day, doubts the success of Nansen, as reported recently. He knew Nansen as a boy; they grew up together in Christiania, and attended the same schools. He says of the report from Siberia:

"I do not regard it as probable, coming as the news does, in the dead of Winter. I am not at all certain that he followed the currents as indicated, because of my knowledge that Nansen did not place much credence in the drift theory himself. In a private letter just before his expedition sailed he expressed doubt as to that course, and said it was but a faint theory."

Mr. Borchgrevink announces that he himself proposes to start from England in September next on an expedition to discover the south magnetic pole, from which he anticipates incalculable benefits to science.

Sag Harbor's Police Justiceship.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Attorney General to-day granted an application in behalf of George C. Raynor for permission to bring an action to test the title to the office of Police Justice of Sag Harbor, held by William C. Green.

FINES IN BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

Right to Impose Them, and the Rate Which Is Usually Adopted.

"Stockholder," who wrote to THE NEW-YORK TIMES March 12, is informed that the imposition of fines by building and loan associations on such of their shareholders as are remiss in making the monthly or weekly payments is in conformity with the law if the provision for imposing fines is incorporated in the by-laws of the associations. As a matter of equity the courts probably would not permit the imposition of excessive or usurious fines, such as the 5 per cent. per month mentioned by "Stockholder."

In a number of what are known as "local" building and loan associations in this State the imposition of fines has been abolished, and in those which still impose fines the rate is not over 6 per cent. per annum. The "local" associations, of which there are 350 in this State, are those whose business is restricted to the neighborhood where they do business.

There are also in this State 35 associations which are known as "Nationals," because they do business all over the country. From the last report of the Banking Department it appears that the amount of fines imposed in the 35 "National" associations amounted to $43,116 for the year, while in the 350 "local" associations they amounted to $53,175.

LOW COMMISSIONS WILL PREVAIL.

Cotton Brokers Defeat a Proposition to Make Them $5 Each Way.

Interest in the contest at the Cotton Exchange over the proposition to fix the minimum rate of commission at $5 each way per 100 bales drew to the Exchange yesterday more members than had been gathered there at one time in years. The proposition was lost, failing to receive the two-thirds vote necessary for its adoption. There were 162 votes for it and 102 against it. In view of this result, brokers will continue to do business for low commissions.

There was much canvassing for votes by both sides. A circular in favor of the proposition, signed by nineteen prominent firms and merchants, appealed to members to vote for it on the ground that the position of the Exchange justified it, and that brokers deserved good pay for their work. The circular said that in good times buyers would not object to the commission, while the lowest commission could not attract them when business was poor.

The opposition circular quoted opinions given in 1885 by Walter Storm, Samuel R. Taylor, and Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, in response to inquiries on the same subject. These opinions condemned the by-law then proposed for a minimum commission on the ground that it would be a restraint on trade and opposed to sound public policy.

New Stories BY Famous Authors

DURING THE SPRING MONTHS

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a series of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day in the DAILY EDITION.

A Secret of the Heart,

A Detective Story by Howard Fielding,

BEGINS IN TO-DAY'S ISSUE.

It will be finished on Thursday, March 19.

MARCH 20 AND 21

"OUR LEARNED FELLOW-TOWNSMAN,"
By GEORGE GISSING.

Following in rapid order will be stories by these authors:

Owen Wister, Julian Hawthorne,
Anthony Hope, Bret Harte,
Ian Maclaren, J. M. Barrie,
Mary E. Wilkins, Beatrice Harraden,
A. Conan Doyle, Frank R. Stockton,
and many others.

The stories will appear on consecutive days; no interruptions nor waits. At the conclusion of one a new one will begin the following day.

To enjoy all of these forthcoming stories one needs but to read each day's NEW-YORK TIMES, beginning with to-day's issue.

FLAG OF CUBAN PATRIOTS

The Emblem of Red, White, and Blue Adopted by Insurgents.

DESIGNED DURING THE LAST STRUGGLE

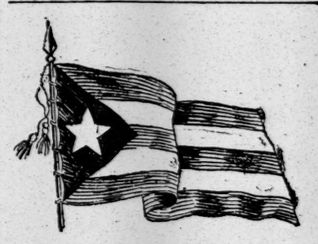
National Colors Once Caused Trouble for Americans—How They Came to be Chosen.

Some confusion seems to have arisen over the exact design of the flag adopted by the Cuban insurgents and now displayed as their national emblem.

A number of supposed Cuban flags have been used as decorations in convention halls recently which have been manufactured by makers of military goods in this city and which conform to the designs of the flags of Venezuela or Puerto Rico. Descriptions, too, have been printed, most of them stating that the field of the flag is blue and the stripes red and white.

The Cubans are proud of their flag, and do not want it confounded with any other. F. G. Pierra took pains yesterday, at the Cuban headquarters, to have an accurate description given out.

The Cuban flag, as adopted in 1869, consists of three blue and two white broad stripes, joined at the flagpole side with a red field, in the shape of an isosceles triangle, which bears in its centre a five-pointed white star. The triangle indents the field of stripes to about one-third of its extent.



The Cuban Flag.
The Emblem of Red, White, and Blue Adopted by the Insurgents.

The flag was designed by Gen. Lopez. He was a Venezuelan, who gave his services to the Cubans in the revolution of 1868-78 because he sympathized with their cause. At that time there was in existence in the United States an organization called the Lone Star Association, whose object was to further the annexation to the United States of all adjacent territory.

This organization also sympathized with Cuba and furnished extensive aid to Gen. Lopez in carrying on the war. Out of courtesy to them, he incorporated the star in his design.

The national colors of Cuba are the same as those of the United States, and this coincidence caused the death of a number of Americans in Havana in the last revolution. They had displayed the American flag, when they were struck down by Spanish soldiers, who mistook them for Cubans.

At the beginning of the last revolution, the flag designed by Gen. Lopez was accepted in certain parts of the island as the national flag. But Gen. Cespedes had also designed one, much like the flag of Chile, which waved over the eastern part of Cuba. A convention was held in April, 1869, for the purpose of permanently adopting one of the designs.

Objection was made to the Lopez flag, on the ground that it did not conform to the rules of heraldry. Old Gen. Ignatio Agramonte arose, and, in a remarkably brilliant speech, contended that that was just the reason it should be adopted. Cuba, he said, wanted to break away from all forms and memories of feudalism and slavery, and the more the design transgressed heraldic rules the better. The flag was thereupon adopted by a unanimous vote of the convention.

BALTIMORE CLOTHING FIRM FAILS.

Meyer, Reinhard & Co.'s Liabilities Double Their Assets.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—The heaviest failure in the Baltimore clothing trade in recent years was announced late this afternoon, when Meyer, Reinhard & Co., clothing manufacturers of German and Paca Streets, made a deed of trust for the benefit of their creditors. The members of the firm also made individual deeds of trust

The trustee is Matthew Keyser, a retired capitalist. The liabilities are estimated at $250,000 and the assets at half that amount.

Samuel E. Reinhard of the firm is Secretary of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of this city. The failure, it is stated, was the result of a shrinkage in value of a large stock and bad debts. The firm had been in business forty years.

Burial of Superintendent Wattson.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 13.—The body of Superintendent Wattson, who was shot by Detective Clifford at Weekawken last week, was brought to this city this afternoon and interred at Wiltwyck Cemetery. There was a large attendance at the grave, where the Rev. Lewis T. Wattson, a brother of the deceased, read the Episcopal burial service. A special train of seven cars brought the body, with the family and railroad people, from Haverstraw, where the funeral was held this morning. The floral tributes were of an unusually high order, and filled three wagons. Many prominent railroad men from all over the State were present.

A SECRET OF THE HEART.

By HOWARD FIELDING.

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PART I.

MY ENEMY.

As I entered the Ann Street Bank Building some one touched me on the arm; and I turned to face George Stalbridge. I knew it was Stalbridge before I saw him, before I heard his voice. The creature had an atmosphere such as is said to surround an evil spirit. If it had been consistent with my creed, I should have crossed myself when I perceived him.

My hatred of him had always been quite undisguised. I shook off his hand roughly, and would have walked away, but he detained me. There was a snaky fascination about the man which had long been included in my mental catalogue of his offenses.

"You walk very fast," he said. "I have had hard work to overtake you."

"Let me know you're behind me next time," said I, "if you're interested in my pedestrianism. Now, don't detain me. I am going up stairs to see Mr. Davis, and I have no time to waste upon his evil genius."

"Why do you speak so to me?" he asked, not at all in anger. "Come, let's have it out to-day. What have you against me?"

"Do you want me to go over all that again?" I demanded. "Well, so be it. There is a new count in the indictment to-day, and I have a curiosity to hear how you will answer it."

We still stood in the main hall of the great building. It was 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a busy hour there, and scores of persons were passing in and out.

"No," said he, reading my thought; "it won't do to talk here. Let us go somewhere else."

He put his hand upon my arm again, in a most friendly fashion, and led me toward the street.

It is positively painful to entertain for any human being the feeling which I had for him. The eye of a stranger lit upon us walking thus together, and I cowed as one detected in a shameful action. It was not for his reputation, because that was good, as reputations go in New-York. He was called a first-rate business man, and truly, for he succeeded, and that is the recognized test.

In the old days it was his personal appearance that set me against him. He was tall, thin, and high shouldered, having the look of one who had drawn himself up to the uttermost that he may pounce down the harder upon something lying before him. His face was bony, and the upper part was a skin over a skull. He had a most distressing habit of lifting his matted and seemingly abundant hair with his hand in such a way as to show that the top of his head was really quite bald. The long hair rooted at the back merely lay upon it in a mass.

On the occasion in question there was something to be gained by talking with this man, and so I stifled my disgust of him. He had been for many years the close business associate of my uncle, Mr. Willard Davis, upon whom it had been my intention to call when I visited the bank building.

"My uncle has read the papers this morning, I suppose," said I.

Stalbridge brought his jaws together with a snap, and grinned like a skull.

"They are rather hard upon us," he said. "It is, perhaps, unfortunate that the negotiations between the Union Surface lines and the Twenty-seventh Street Company have been divulged. The public never understands such things."

"The public understands them perfectly," I replied angrily. "The public knows that the Union has got its grip upon the smaller company and has squeezed it to death; that every man who has put a dollar into the Twenty-seventh Street Road will lose it—has lost it, in fact—and that the whole transaction is a mass of political bribery, commercial dishonesty, and evasion of law. I am not yet sure that the law has been successfully evaded; but whether it has or not, I certainly believe that if my uncle does not shake you off within a year he will overstep the mark and disgrace the family name. Stalbridge, you reptile, what is the secret of your influence over him?"

"I have no influence," he replied. "I am only his employe. You know very well that I am really no more than a confidential clerk."

"I know the contrary," said I. "Can you deny that this whole surface road conspiracy was devised and executed by yourself?"

"Some matters of detail were, indeed, left to me," he began; but I interrupted him, angrily:

"The truth is not in you!" I cried. "I know very well what your part in this has been. It is the last of fifty such schemes, every one of which—"

"Made your uncle richer," he said, breaking in upon me. "He is now many times a millionaire."

"I'm not so sure of that," I returned. "It would interest me a great deal to know how much of these dishonest gains stands in his name and how much in yours. I mistake you most seriously if you have not taken the lion's share."

"He has been generous with me," said Stalbridge; "but I am not rich—yet."

"There has been one conspicuous instance in this city," said I, "in which a rascal like yourself, who started with nothing but a rich man's favor, in twenty years absorbed almost all his patron's vast fortune. If my uncle lives five years longer, you will have him at your mercy, and his wealth will lie in the hollow of your hand."

"What's the Matter?" I Demanded, Sharply.

"Let us hope that he will live much longer than that," rejoined Stalbridge, with unwonted feeling. "It would be idle to deny that I hope to profit by his continued favor."

I laughed bitterly. The fact was that this man was fastened upon my uncle like a leech, and was bleeding him royally.

"You expect to be made President of the Union lines now, I suppose," said I, with a sneer.

"I had thought," he replied, "that Mr. Davis would give that office to his future son-in-law, Mr. Walter Norman."

As he spoke he started slightly, as one who suddenly notes some trivial coincidence. He almost stopped. I wheeled about to face him, and observed that his eyes were raised so that he looked over my head. There was nothing particularly interesting in that direction. The elevated railroad structure crossed Vesey Street at that point, and an up-town train was rattling along. But Stalbridge was not the sort of man to stare at so commonplace a spectacle.

"What's the matter?" I demanded sharply.

"Nothing of consequence," he replied. "I happened to remember something. Let me see; what were we speaking of?"

"Of Walter Norman, whom you have just ruined by this deal," I said. "That is the most mysterious part of it. I cannot understand how you persuaded my uncle to do this thing when Norman, as the principal stockholder in the Twenty-seventh Street Company, was sure to be terribly involved. Of one thing I am certain: Norman had no suspicion of the way things stood as between the two companies. He relied entirely upon his relations with my uncle's family to save him."

"Miss Davis's fortune will be ample to requite him for any loss he may suffer," said Stalbridge. "Her father will, of course, deal liberally with her when she marries. And, besides, as I have already said, I think it is his intention to fix Norman all right when the consolidated stock is issued. I repeat that I expect to see him President of the Union."

"That is an absurd falsehood," I retorted. "You are trying to drive him to desperation that you may break off the match. If it were conceivable that she would accept you, I should believe that you had designs upon my cousin's hand."

"She is a charming woman," said Stalbridge, calmly.

I was anxious to break off the conversation. My object in talking with Stalbridge had already been attained. I had wished to learn what was going to happen to Norman in this bad business of the absorption of his enterprise by that which my uncle nominally, but Stalbridge actually, guided. I knew Stalbridge's methods so well that I was able to judge of the truth or falsity of what he had said about my uncle's intentions toward Norman. I perceived that he had come as near the truth as he ever did; that my uncle was going to make reparation to Norman unless Stalbridge succeeded in preventing him from doing so. That the rascal for once distrusted his power over my uncle and feared that Norman's interests would be guarded I could read in his eyes. It was, then, time for me to go upon the mission that had brought me down town, which was to see my uncle and plead Norman's cause.

He Knew Me—I Could Read It in His Eyes.

As a matter of fact, I knew that that cause needed all my effort. My uncle's consent to the marriage was a thing not to be depended upon. I had been surprised when it had been dragged out of him, and I had looked for him to change his mind at any moment.

I turned about abruptly, and began to walk back toward the Ann Street Bank Building. Stalbridge kept by my side. I could not shake him off. We entered the building together by the side door, which is very little used, as there is no elevator in that hall.

My uncle's room was on the third floor at the rear. The Union lines had gorgeous offices at the front; my uncle's room was hidden away. There was no name on the door. Nobody else but Stalbridge had a desk there, even the harmless, necessary typewriter being banished.

Stalbridge knocked. That was his invariable custom, and it gave me a bad impression of the room, as a place where secret meetings were held—meetings of two, where neither dared permit a witness to be present.

There was no answer to Stalbridge's knock.

"Mr. Davis must have gone out," he said. "Will you wait for him?"

He drew out his key, and tried to put it into the lock, but it met an obstacle.

"There's a key on the inside," he whispered. "He must be there, after all."

At that moment I heard something fall with a faint ring on the carpet within, and following that sound there came a low, sobbing cry, and then a crash.

Stalbridge, who, because of his strange stature, was bending over the lock, suddenly straightened up, and turned almost around. He leaned against the door. I had never seen a live man's face look as his looked then. The hound was thoroughly frightened.

I seized the key out of his hand, unlocked the door, and flung it open. As I did so, a door upon the other side of the room closed with a snap. This I perceived mechanically, for my gaze was riveted upon my uncle.

He was on his knees beside his desk, his face turned toward me. One hand clutched the desk for support, the other was pressed upon his breast.

He knew me—I could read it in his eyes. He tried to speak, but only gasped, and then fell forward on his face.

Death proclaimed himself in that heavy fall. Even the manner of it was evident, at least to my eye, which is not wholly untrained.

I knew that my uncle had died of a wound from a sharp-pointed weapon. Instantly I knelt by his side and turned him upon his back. The rush of blood was dreadful. It came straight from the heart.

All the world could not help him. My thought flashed to the murderer, and I remembered the closing of that door on the instant of our entrance. I sprang toward it, beat it down, and rushed into the little room beyond.

It was entirely empty. There was no other door but that by which I had entered. I ran to an open window and looked down a sheer wall to a paved court.

Mystified, I turned back to the large room, where Stalbridge stood staring down upon the corpse of his benefactor.

(To be Continued.)

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Foreigners Uneasy Over McKinley's Ohio Currency Plank.

SELLERS OF INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Disappointment Over Action of General Electric—Renewal of Speculation in American Tobacco.

FRIDAY—P. M.

There was considerable disappointment over the action of General Electric. The announcement of the agreement with the Westinghouse Company it was felt would cause a sharp advance in the price of General Electric, but the first quotation, 39½, proved to be the highest of the day. From that point it sagged back to 37½ and closed at 37¾, a net gain of only ⅜. Boston was said to be a free seller of the stock on the advance, and after the first hour there were few buying orders in the market. The officials of both companies assert that the public does not appreciate the importance of the agreement. They point out that it will save at least $500,000 annually to each company in legal expenses, that it means a saving in the labor account of at least 20 per cent., that it will make the collection of royalties a possibility, that prices can be raised, and that it insures the re-establishing of the net earnings of both companies on a profitable basis.

Late in the day the speculation in Tobacco was revived, and the price advanced rather sharply. There is said to be still a large short interest in the stock, and that insiders are inclined to squeeze it. Distilling and Cattle Feeding also displayed strength on fair buying for Western account. The net earnings of the company are said to be quite satisfactory to the reorganization interest. The new distributing company, it is also said, will be put in operation with as little delay as possible. It is to operate in territory outside of that covered by the American Distributing Company, and it is asserted that it will result in largely increased earnings to the distilling company. Pacific Mail advanced sharply on the news of the safety of the steamship Rio Janeiro. The stock held most of its gain and closed strong. Sugar was dull and ⅜ lower at the close. London came lower because, it was said, of dissatisfaction abroad with the currency plank in the Ohio platform and the belief that Gov. McKinley, the "logical candidate" of the Republican party for President, was responsible for it. The international specialties opened lower, dragged all day, and closed at fractional net losses. Northern Pacific issues were heavy on an intimation that the plan of reorganization provides for an assessment of $10 per share on the preferred stock and $15 per share on the common stock. The consolidated 5 per cent. bonds are to be more liberally dealt with, but just what they are to get has not been indicated with any definiteness. Baltimore and Ohio continued to sag, the only buying being for the account of the belated short interest.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5½@6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $84,760,424; balances, $5,342,108; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $385,610.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 11-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69¼@69½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 55½@56.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$17,022,525
Exports for same period	13,056,541
Net imports	$3,965,984
Net exports to date, 1895	20,347,527
Net exports to date, 1894	2,536,244
Net exports to date, 1893	28,765,258

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and fairly steady. Nominal rates were $4.87½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.88 for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86@$4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—12½@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ¼c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were very dull, and without special feature. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil 8s	1
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. col. tr. 5s	1½
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, B	3

DECLINED.

St. J. & Grand Island 1st, t. r.	2
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	1¼

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1907, coupon, declined ½, while the 4s, 1925, coupon, advanced ⅛. The sales were $21,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111½; $26,000 do, 1925, coupon, at 117 @116⅞@117; $10,000 5s, coupon, at 113. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	108	108½
4s, c., 1907	110¾	111⅝
4s, r., 1925	116¾	117
4s, c., 1925	116⅞	117
5s, c., 1904	112⅜	113½
5s, r., 1904	112⅜	113½
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103¼	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $8,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s of 1991, sold at 61¼, and $10,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 87¾.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300
American Exchange	170
Commerce	200
Continental	130
Fourth National	180
Gallatin National	300
Hanover	300
Importers & Traders'	530
Irving	187½
Lincoln National	180
Manhattan	200
Market & Fulton	200
Mechanics'	183
Metropolis	415
National Union	100
New-Amsterdam	100
New-York County	580
Ninth National	115
Pacific	180
Park	270
Phenix	107
Seaboard National	167
Shoe & Leather	95
Southern National	105
State of New-York	108
Third National	105
Tradesmens'	90
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	110

There were sales of 18 shares of Western National at 110, 3 shares of Mechanics' at 194, and 1 share of Republic at 155.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛	16¼	16¾	200
American Cotton Oil pf	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	— 1⅜	61½	62½	20
American Express	112½	112½	112½	112½	+ ½	111	113	5
*American Sugar Refineries	116⅞	117	116⅜	116½	— ⅜	116½	116⅞	7,121
*American Sugar Ref. pf	102	102	102	102	+ ½	101	102	115
American Tobacco	79¾	82	79	81⅞	+2	81¾	81⅞	47,605
American Tobacco pf	101	101	101	101	+1½	100	102	125
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	16	16	16	16	— ⅛	16	16¼	305
Baltimore & Ohio	16	16⅝	15⅝	16	— ¼	16	16⅛	5,027
*Bay State Gas	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛	21	25	100
Canada Southern	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛	49⅝	50	153
Chesapeake & Ohio	14½	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅝	16½	16½	300
Chicago Gas, t. r.	66½	66¾	66⅜	66½	— ½	66⅝	66⅝	1,150
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	78	78	77⅝	77½	— ½	77⅜	77½	4,210
Chicago & Northwestern	103½	103½	103½	103½	— ½	103½	104	308
C., M. & St. Paul	77½	77½	77	77¼	— ⅝	77¼	77¾	12,063
C., M. & St. Paul pf	129½	129½	129½	129½	+ ½	129½	129⅝	103
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	72	72	71½	71⅝	— ⅜	71½	71⅝	2,840
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	36½	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅛	36½	36¾	360
Delaware & Hudson	126½	126½	126⅜	126⅜	— ⅜	126½	127	267
Delaware, Lack. & West	161¾	161¾	161¾	161¾	— ⅛	161½	162	133
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48½	48½	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛	48⅝	48⅞	205
Det. & C. F., all in. pd.	18	18⅜	17½	18⅜	+ ⅛	18	18½	6,260
Erie	15⅛	15½	14⅞	15	— ⅛	15	15⅛	1,545
Erie 1st pf	39½	39½	39¼	39½	— ¼	39	39½	542
Erie 2d pf	24¾	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼	24	24⅝	142
General Electric	39½	39½	37½	37¾	— 1⅝	37⅝	38	42,865
Great Northern pf	108¼	108½	108¼	108½	— ¼	108	113	100
Illinois Central	96⅜	96½	96⅜	96½	..	95½	96⅞	200
Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	..	8½	8⅞	100
Iowa Central pf	37	37½	37	37½	+ ½	37¼	37⅝	530
Laclede Gas	28	28½	28	28⅜	— ⅛	28¼	28⅝	2,300
Lake Erie & Western pf	72¾	73⅛	72¾	73⅛	+1⅛	72¾	74½	350
Lake Shore	147½	147⅝	147½	147⅝	..	147	147½	150
Louisville & Nashville	53	53⅜	52½	52⅜	— ⅞	52⅜	52⅝	4,345
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	80	80	78½	78½	— 1½	78½	80	200
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼	40	50	100
Minnesota Iron	70	70½	70	70½	+1⅛	70	70¾	550
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛	11⅜	12⅜	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ½	28½	28⅝	700
Missouri Pacific	23⅜	23¼	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛	23¾	24	1,000
Morris & Essex	163	163	163	163	— 1	162	164½	150
*National Lead Co	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24½	— ⅛	23⅞	24½	980
New-Jersey Central	106	106	106	106	— ½	106	106½	120
New-York Central	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛	97¾	98	105
New-York, Lack. & West	117	117	117	117	+ ½	..	..	5
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	15½	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛	..	..	400
New-York, Sus. & West	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛	9⅝	10	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛	26	26½	101
Norfolk & Western	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛	1½	2	180
North American	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼	5¼	5½	1,100
Northern Pacific	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼	3	3½	400
Northern Pacific pf	16½	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ¾	15⅝	15⅞	2,670
Ontario Mining	14	14	14	14	..	13	14	10
Ontario & Western	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..	14⅜	14⅞	160
Oregon S. L. & U. N., t. r.	4	4	4	4	..	4¼	4¾	41
Pacific Mail	27½	27¾	26	27	— ⅞	26½	27	6,300
Phila. & Read., 1st in. pd.	12	12	12	12	— ⅛	11⅞	12	620
P., C. & St. L. pf	57	57	57	57	— ⅛	56½	57½	15
Pullman Palace Car Co	159	159	159	159	+2	157	160	10
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ¼	11⅜	12	200
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	113	113	112	112	+1	110	113	20
Southern Pacific	19¼	19¼	19	19	— ⅜	19	20	200
Southern Railway	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛	9⅛	9⅜	475
Southern Railway pf	31	31	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜	30⅜	31	1,190
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30½	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛	30⅜	30¾	1,490
Union Pacific, t. r.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ½	7⅝	7¾	400
United States Cordage, t. r.	5	5	5	5¼	..	5⅛	5⅜	20
United States Cordage pf	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛	10	10½	500
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	21	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛	20½	20⅝	300
*United States Leather	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	..	9½	10	1,300
*United States Leather pf	60⅞	61⅝	60⅞	61⅜	— ⅛	61½	61⅝	2,020
United States Rubber	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜	26	26½	291
Wabash pf	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	— ¼	17¾	18¼	310
Wells-Fargo Express	98	99	98	99	..	96	100	8
Western Union Telegraph	85½	85½	85¼	85⅜	— ⅛	85¼	85⅜	137
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅞	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛	10⅜	10½	4,800
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37	38¼	37	38¼	+1⅜	36½	38½	200
Total sales								170,867

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Brunswick	.07	.07	.07	.07	..	..	..	1,000
Horn Silver	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	..	..	..	50
Phoenix	.04	.04	.04	.04	..	..	..	1,000
Total sales								2,050

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Amer Cot Oil Co 8s, 2,000	110
Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co Certfs 12,000	78½
5,000	78⅝
20,000	78¼
14,000	78
Atch, Topeka & S F Gen 4s when issued 5,000	80½
1,000	80¾
25,000	80
Atch, Topeka & S F adjustment 4s when issued 10,000	47⅞
17,000	47½
Atch, Topeka & S F 2d 3-4s Class A Trust Receipts 1st installment paid 7,000	26
5,000	26¼
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 3,000	113¾
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 3,000	111½
Bur, C Rap & N 1st col trust 5s 1,000	101½
3,000	102⅛
1,000	102⅜
Canada So 1st Gtd 1,000	108¼
13,000	109
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 5,000	109
8,000s30	109
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 2,000	103½
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 1,000	95¼
C, B & Q Cons 7s 3,000	117½
5,000	117⅝
Chicago & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs 3,000	44⅜
Chicago & N W S F 6s 1,000	116
Chicago Northwestern 25-yr deb 5s 2,000	106⅞
Chi, R I & Pac 6s 3,000	103¼
Col Coal & Iron 6s 2,000	98
Col, H Val & Tol 5s 1,000	85
Den & Rio Grande 4s 8,000	89⅞
Dul & Iron Ridge 1st 10,000	104⅜
Edison Electric Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 10,000	105¼
1,000	105¼
1,000	105½
Con 5s 10,000	102¾
Erie gen lien 3-4s 1,000	65
20,000	65½
Gal, Har'g & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s 6,000	92¼
5,000	92½
Gen Elect Co deb 5s 1,000	91¼
1,000	91⅜
6,000	91
Int & G N 2d Mtge 1,000	71½
Jefferson R R 1st 10,000c	105½
Kanawha & Mich 4s 2,000	81½
3,000	81
Laclede Gas Light Co of St L 1st 5s 5,000	94⅞
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 2,000	111⅝
Louis & Nash Cons 7,000	108
L, N A & Chic G M 8,000	73⅜
Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000	74½
Mil & St Paul 1st, Chi & Pac Ww 5s 3,000	113½
South Minn Div 1,000	115½
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s 4,000	90¾
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 2,000	66½
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 2,000	86
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 8,000	60⅜
10,000	60
2,000	60
Mo, Kan & East 1st 2,000	93½
5,000	93½
N Y Central 1st Coup 5,000	120½
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 5,000	104⅞
19,000	104⅞
North Pac 1st Reg 15,000	117⅝
North Pac 3d Coup 10,000	82
2,000	81¾
North Pac Cons 5s 12,000	45½
20,000	45⅝
10,000	45½
10,000	45⅝
30,000	45⅝
5,000	43⅝
5,000	45½
5,000	45⅝
Trust Co Certfs 3,000	45½
29,000	45⅞
5,000	45½
5,000	45⅜
Nor Pac col 1st notes 10,000	88⅝
10,000	89
10,000	88⅞
Oregon R & N 1st 1,000	111
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certfs 10,000	97½
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs 15,000	112½
Oregon S L & U N Con Trust Receipts 5,000	68¼
5,000	67¾
Peoria & Eastern 1st 5,000	80
Philadelphia & Reading 1st Pref Inc 1st installment paid 5,000	31¾
St Louis & Iron Mt 2d 10,000	103
St Louis Southwestn 1st 2,000	76½
St Louis So W 2d Inc 3,000	29¾
St Paul, M & M 1st Con 6s redu to 4½s 10,000	105½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 7,000	90⅞
5,000	90¾
15,000	90½
Tenn Coal, Iron & R 6s Birm Div 1st 2,000	94
5,000	95
Terminal R R Ass'n of St Louis Con 5s 3,000	103
Tex & N O Cons 5s 7,000	96¼
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc 33,000	23¼
15,000	23⅜
10,000	23⅝
33,000	23¾
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 10,000	100¾
Union Elevated 1st 6s 3,000	99
Union Pacific 6s, 1896 5,000	103
Union Pacific 6s, 1897, Trust Co Certfs ex matured Coups 1,000	95½
Union Pacific 6s, 1898, Trust Co Certfs ex matured Coups 5,000	96¼
Union Pac Ext S F 5s 3,000	93½
Union Pac, D & Gulf 1st 2,000	38½
9,000	38¼
4,000	38
5,000	38¼
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000	30½
3,000	30
U S Leather Co 6s 6,000	110⅞
Utah & Northern 7s 3,000	114
Utah Southern G M 20,000	68
Wabash 1st 5s 4,000	107¼
8,000	107
1,000	107⅛

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 13.—New-York Biscuit opened at 90⅝ and closed at 87⅝ bid. A good many stop orders were reached. Diamond Match opened at 148 and sold down to 146, closing at that figure. There is something evidently in the wind in Lake Street. The stock sold down to 23⅛, where it closed, although stock sold at 23¼ after the close. The cables were slightly weaker.

Money was steady at 6@7 per cent. on time and 6 per cent. on call.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Strawboard	*42½	..	*42½	..
Cal. & C. Canal & Dock	*63	..	63¾	64¼
Chi. Brew. & Malt	*16½	..	16½	17
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf	*40½	..	*40½	..
Chicago P. & P. Co	36	37	36	37
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf	*50	..	*50	..
C. S. S. R. T. (Alley L)	*5½	..	*5	..
Chicago City Railway	*278	..	275	283
Chicago Telephone	157	159	157	159
Diamond Match of Ill	*146	..	*147¾	..
Lake Street El. Ry	*22½	..	*22¾	..
Metropolitan Elevated	*14	..	13	14¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew	15⅞	17	16¾	17
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf	40½	41¾	*41¾	..
New-York Biscuit	*87⅝	..	*90⅞	..
North Chi. St. R	274¾	250	*250	..
National Railway	107	110	107	110
Street's W. S. Car Line	*14	..	*14⅜	..
West Chi. St. R. R	*105½	..	*106	..
Western Stone	67½	..	*68½	..
BONDS.				
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	99	99¼	99	99¼
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	100	..	100	..
Chi. Pack. & Prov. 6s	..	107	..	107
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	58½	60	58½	60
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	..	..	..	40
Chi. City Railway 4½s	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	*91¼	..	91½	92¼
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	82	83	82	83
Lake St. El. deb. 5s	*71¼	..	*72	..
Metropolitan El. 5s	65⅝	67	65⅝	67
N. Chi. City R. R. 4½s	..	100½	*100½	..
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	102¼	103	*102¼	..
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	98	98¼	98	98¼

*Sales.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	93	96
American Bank Note	..	42
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Surety Company	210	215
American Typefounders	4	4½
American Typefounders' pf	22	25
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	103	..
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	182
†Boston & New-York Air Line	..	11
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	103½	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	136	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	170	172
Brooklyn Elevated	14	15½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub 5s	98	100½
Brooklyn Traction	7½	8½
Brooklyn Traction pf	44	47
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	104½	105½
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	84¼	85½
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	104½	105¾
Buffalo Street Railway stock	74½	76½
Celluloid Company stock	63	..
Central & South American Tel	120	123
Central Cross-Town	191	..
Central Park, North & East River	100	..
Central Trust Company	1015	1025
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack R. R. stock	¼	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	33	39
Commercial Cable Co. stock	157	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	78½	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101½	104½
Continental Trust	168	175
Cramp Shipyard stock	40	50
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	85½	..
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R	164	170
‡Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100½	102
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	98½	99½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	345
Ensley Land Co	¾	1¼
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co	70	77
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	206	211
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	775	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	350	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf	123	..
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	91	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	..	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	114½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	64	69
Fourth National Bank	181	185
Gallatin National Bank	298	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	107	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	48	51
Guaranty Trust Company	400	410
Hide & Leather National Bank	88	..
‡H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	95	100
‡H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	95	100
H. B. Claflin Company	96½	99½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	70	81
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	99	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3½	5½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	..	26
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	102	55
‡Holland Trust stock	..	85
Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank	535	543
†Indianapolis Gas stock	140	145
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	106½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas stock	64½	66½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72½	75½
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
†Iron Steamboat	5	8
†Iron Steamboat bonds	..	70
Journeay & Burnham	42	..
Journeay & Burnham pf	95	99
Keithsburg Bridge 6 per cent. bonds	94	98
Knickerbocker Trust Company	183	186
Lafayette Gas stock	87½	90
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	91	94
Lawyers' Surety Company	98½	103
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 6s	20	33
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	77	79
Lorillard Company pf	105	108
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	70	75
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	138	..
Mechanics' National Bank	185	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	110	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	385	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	290	305
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	15	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	55	59
Mich. Cent. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86½	89
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenectady)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. con. (Schenectady)	..	80
Mutual Gas Co. of N. Y	222	238
National Citizens' Bank	132	138
National Bank of Commerce	108	109
National Shoe & Leather Bank	94	99
†National Wall Paper Co. pf	58½	..
Newburg Electric Railway 6s	98	104
Newburg Electric Railway stock	54	65
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2½	4½
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	26	..
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	1	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	36	38
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	72	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	99¾	101
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	87	88½
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
N. Y., L. & W. stock	118	121
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	34	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	125	132½
N. Y. & N. J. Telep. Rights	5	7
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	60	..
New-York Air Brake Co	5	..
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	109	111
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	810	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	190	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	..	10
Ninth Avenue Railroad	155	..
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	112½	116½
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	106	..
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	32½	..
‡Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	199	202
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	68	73
Pennsylvania Coal	338	344
Phila. & Reading & N. Y. R. R. stock	130	135
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	85½	87½
Pratt & Whitney	..	14
†Pratt & Whitney pf	..	76
Queens County Bank stock	170	..
Real Estate Trust Company	162	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	49	52
Safety Car Heating & Light Co	70	75
Second Avenue Railroad stock	164	..
‡Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107	109½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	200
Southern National Bank	103	..
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	69	70½
Standard Gas	78½	80½
Standard Gas pf	107½	109
‡Standard Gas 1st	106¾	111
‡Standard Oil Trust	227½	229½
‡Steinway Railway 6s	109	111
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co	45	55
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	92½	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	45	50
Third Avenue Railroad	177	179
Third National Bank

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight. Act as Financial and Transfer Agents for Corporations.
Branch Offices, 252 Fifth Av., corner 25th St.; 87 Hudson St., 621 Broadway, Cable Building, Cor. Houston St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

BALTIMORE & OHIO
Reorganization.

The undersigned, the committee recently appointed to reorganize the affairs of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, have organized by the election of General Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman, and Henry C. Deming, Secretary, and will proceed to ascertain the exact condition of the property and to formulate a plan of reorganization for submission to the holders of the securities of the company. The co-operation of the firms in London who are acting together for the protection of the English holders of securities issued by them is anticipated.

New-York, March 6, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EUGENE DELANO,
HOWLAND DAVIS,
WILLIAM A. READ,
EDWARD R. BACON,
AUGUST BELMONT,
HENRY BUDGE.

H. C. DEMING, Secretary.

New Loan.
City of Brooklyn
3½ %
Gold Bonds.
NOT SUBJECT TO TAXATION.
PRICE AND PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.
Farson, Leach & Co.
2 WALL STREET.

New-York & New-Jersey Telephone Co. Stock,
New-York & New-Jersey Telephone Co. "rights"
TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NEW ISSUE OF STOCK AT PAR,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MOFFAT & WHITE,
30 PINE STREET. NEW-YORK.

LOST.
Notice is hereby given that a CERTIFICATE FOR TEN (10) SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW-YORK, standing in the name of Francis Skiddy, has been lost or mislaid, and that application has been made to said bank for the issue of a new certificate in lieu of the same. Any and all persons interested are hereby requested to show cause why such new certificate should not be issued on or after the 6th day of April, 1896.
Dated New-York, Feb. 22, 1896.
Signed. MARGARET S. FISCHER, Executrix.

OFFICE OF
THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO.
Denver, Col., Feb. 28, 1896.
The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company invites proposals in writing, to be sent on or before April 5, 1896, to the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William St., New-York, for the sale of forty of the now outstanding bonds of the Colorado Fuel Company for sinking fund, said sale to take effect and bonds to be delivered and paid for on May 1, 1896, at the office of the said Atlantic Trust Company.
THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY,
By JOHN L. JEROME, Treas.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK and Cotton Exchanges of twenty years' good standing desires a position of trust with some institution, bank, or banking firm, either as office manager, or to represent them on the floor of the Exchange; the highest references as to ability and integrity. Address BANKER, Box 191 Times.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
March 6, 1896.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 10th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 16th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2d, 1896.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

MINNESOTA IRON COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
Mills Building, New-York, March 10th, 1896.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after April 15th, 1896, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, April 1st, 1896, and reopened Friday, April 17th, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. J. PATERSON, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New-York, March 10th, 1896.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Saturday, April 4th, 1896. Transfer books will close on Saturday, March 14th, at noon, and reopen on Wednesday, March 25th, 1896.
M. L. BYKES, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE KEOKUK AND WESTERN R. R. CO.
Keokuk, Iowa, March 6, 1896.
NOTICE.—The usual semi-annual dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared out of earnings, payable on the first day of April next, at the office of Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th inst. and reopened April 2, next.
CHARLES M. JESUP, Treasurer.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
New-York, March 12th, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 110.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of April next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of March inst.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of March 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of April 1st next.
R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.
March 12, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared from net earnings of the current fiscal year of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the preferred stock and of TWO DOLLARS per share on the common stock of this company, payable on the 20th of April next, at the office of the company, 42 Wall St., New-York.
The transfer books will close on the 23d of March at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 21st of April next.
FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH LIGHT CO.,
DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, March 11, 1896.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT., payable on March 24, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 14. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 18th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)
$2,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 2d Mtge. Extended 5 p. c. Bds., Registd., 1919, endorsed.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
17 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
100 shs. National Broadway Bank.
29 shs. National Park Bank.
8 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
$20,000 City of New-York 5 p. c. Central Park Fund Stock, Registd., due July, 1898.
100 shs. American District Telegraph Co.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
$5,000 Williamsburg Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1900.
10 shs. Central Park, North & East River R. R.
100 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
10 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$1,000 Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. endorsed Bd., 1916.
14 shs. Chartered General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
410 shs. Consumers' Cordage Co., (ordinary.)
140 shs. Consumers' Cordage Co., (prefd.)
5 shs. German-American Real Estate Title Guar. Co.
35 shs. Franklin Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
$5,300 Baltimore & Ohio So. Western R. R. Class B Income Bds.
77 shs. Baltimore & Ohio So. Western R. R. pfd.
9 shs. H. R. Worthington prefd.

DIFFER ABOUT TRANSFER PLANS.

Aldermen's Committee Not Agreed on Traction Company's Privileges.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen discussed in executive session yesterday the question of giving the Metropolitan Traction Company extensions to its existing lines from Broome Street and Broadway to Greene Street, through Third and Fourth Streets, from University Place to Broadway, and from Church to West Street, through Cortlandt Street, without demanding from the company that it transfer all its passengers over the new loops from all lines.

The privileges were granted to the company over a month ago, but the transfer clause did not meet the company's idea, and it refused to accept the extensions unless it should have the right to say what transfers it would give over connecting lines.

The committee decided to divide, and will present two reports to the board next Friday. The majority report will favor the granting of the extensions without reference to the transfer privileges, and the minority report will favor the transfer clause as an addendum.

The minority will argue that if the clause is not made a part of the agreement, the road, after securing the extensions, may withdraw all its transfer privileges, and the board will then be powerless to compel the company to issue them.

ACCUSED OF KILLING HIS WIFE.

Mystery Surrounding the Death of Katie Tough in Canada.

GRAVENHURST, Ontario, March 13.—Miss Katie Tough, a young woman of twenty-three, was found dead in the street near her home here on Tuesday night. At an investigation which followed it transpired that her death was due to a dose of prussic acid, and that half an hour before her body was found she was seen in the company of William Hammond, a drug clerk, to whom she had been secretly married four months ago.

Later developments show that Hammond attempted to insure her life in a Buffalo insurance company while on their marriage trip to New-York, and also that her life had been insured in favor of Hammond for $3,000 in a St. Thomas insurance company since their marriage. Hammond has been arrested and placed in jail at Bracebridge charged with being instrumental in causing the woman's death. He will be arraigned for examination on Wednesday.

GUILTY OF MURDER TEN YEARS AGO.

Charles Morris, Who Killed an Ohio Farmer and His Wife, Convicted.

XENIA, Ohio, March 13.—A verdict of murder in the first degree was returned this morning against Charles Morris, a colored man, charged with the murder of a farmer named Douthert and his wife, near this place, more than ten years ago. The house in which the couple lived was burned and in the ruins their bodies were found.

Morris, who had formerly worked for Douthert, was suspected, arrested, but afterward released. Morris was sent to the State prison several years later for another offense, and not very long ago, when ill, and thinking he was going to die, he confessed that he killed Farmer Douthert and his wife. He recovered, however, and his defense tried to prove that the alleged confession was made in delirium.

A stock buyer, however, identified money found in Morris's possession after the murder as having been paid by him to Douthert for stock.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 13.—Cotton quiet and steady; good middling, 7 13-16c; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7 7-16c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net and gross receipts, 2,797 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 309 bales; to France, 782 bales; to the Continent, 3,916 bales; coastwise, 3,064 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 281,045 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 21,924 bales; gross receipts, 23,505 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 17,419 bales; to France, 17,703 bales; to the Continent, 14,072 bales; coastwise, 7,401 bales; sales, 23,400 bales.

GALVESTON, March 13.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 9-16c; low middling, 7 3-16c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c; net and gross receipts, 824 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,990 bales; sales, 280 bales; stock, 60,898 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 9,088 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 10,548 bales; to the Continent, 201 bales; coastwise, 5,922 bales; sales, 3,382 bales; spinners, 140 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 13.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 7-16c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, 1,003 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,650 bales; coastwise, 1,898 bales; sales, 12 bales; stock, 54,044 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 11,370 bales; exports, to the Continent, 8,450 bales; coastwise, 14,033 bales; sales, 1,287 bales.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—New Inlet Club of Sandy Hill, Washington County, to maintain grounds and clubhouse in Dare County, N. C., for fishing, hunting, and sporting purposes; capital, $8,000. Directors—John H. Derby, J. Edward Howland, M. C. Allen, E. B. Richards, R. C. Tefft, and G. R. Clark of Sandy Hill.

—The Central Casket Company of Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—Elmer A. Chandler, M. J. Mitchell, Charles W. Franklin, W. M. Spaulding, and G. H. Spaulding of Buffalo.

—Tirrill Gas Machine Company of New-York City; capital, $200,000. Directors—Oakes Tirrill and E. P. Gleason of Brooklyn, and James P. Wilson of Newark, N. J.

—Leslie Opera Company of New-York City; capital, $3,000. Directors—W. Benton Crisp and R. P. Noah of New-York City, and Edward Carroll, Jr., of Nyack.

—Anti-Refilling Bottle Company of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Hector Kraus, Richard Connelly, and S. F. Lister of Brooklyn.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active and Prices Lower.

LOCAL REALIZING AND LOWER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Easier—Cotton Higher—Coffee Steadier.

The grain market showed increased activity, through the rapidly declining prices at the West, with the close weak at a loss of 1⅝@2c, and free selling for foreign account. Provisions closed steadier, with a fair trade. Cotton was quiet and a trifle higher on local covering. Coffee was more active and a shade higher.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator.... 77⅞@ ..
Oats, No. 2, in elevator ..... 25½@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... 38½@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring ..... $3.00 @$3.60
Flour, straights, Winter ..... 3.65 @ 3.85
Cotton, middling uplands ..... 7 11-16@ 7⅝
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X.. 17 @ 20
Pork, mess ..... 10.00 @10.50
Lard, Western steam ..... 5.55 @ ..
Beef, family ..... 10.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy ..... 22 @ ..
Sugar, granulated ..... 5 @ 5¼
Coffee, Rio No. 7 ..... 13¾@ 13¾
Cheese, State, full cream, new..... 10½@ 10¾
Copper, lake ..... 10.80 @11.00
Lead ..... 3.07½@ 3.10

WHEAT—Contracts were more active and sold off 1⅝@2c, on free local realizing, weaker cables, lower Western markets, and foreign selling, with the close weak....Spot was in fair export demand at 1¼@1½c decline....Sales, 80,000 bushels, including 32,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 Northern, on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2, 10c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 2⅜c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 2⅜c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 5c over May price, free on board....Instances hence, 15,827 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 111,334 bushels; receipts, 27,750 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 101,255 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were weak at ½@¾c decline, with a slightly better trade and influenced by wheat and the West. Spot was in good export demand at ½c decline. Sales, 24,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 white, on private terms; 8,000 bushels No. 2 white, 2½c over; 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, 2½c over. Spot were easier and in better demand.... Sales, 71,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27c for 1,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 25½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 27½c, (50,000 bushels sold, to arrive, on private terms); No. 3 white, clipped, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 25½c for 7,000 bushels; No. 3, 24½c for 1,000 bushels; rejected white, 24¾c for 1,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 22¼c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 26½c; track mixed, 25½@26¼c; track white, 27@29c for 10,000 bushels....Receipts, 42,000 bushels; exports, 438 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	@..	71½
April	10,000	71⅝@72	71⅝
May	1,935,000	69¼@70	13-16 69¾
June	55,000	69⅝@70	69⅝
July	565,000	69⅝@70⅜	69⅜
Total	2,565,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	@..	38
May	195,000	35½@35⅞	35½
June	35,000	36 @36⅛	36
July	85,000	36½@36¾	36½
Total	315,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	@..	25½
May	45,000	25 @25 3-16	25
No. 2 White—			
March	....	— @..	26½
Total	45,000		

FLOUR—A very dull market, with prices easy; sales, 4,350 bbls, including of City Mills 1,000 bbls patents, 1,000 bbls clear, and 2,000 bbls Spring at quotations; 750 bbls Spring patents at $3.50, 600 bbls bakers' extra at $3.15, and 750 sacks supers at $1.65....Arrivals, 10,465 bbls and 9,215 sacks; exports, 5,487 bbls and 16,907 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 56,972 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.60@$2.90.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.70@$3.20; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 65@67½c; coarse meal, 78c; fine, white, 85@90c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The position had not changed. There was little export interest for the day, yet more of the oil is going out of the country from recent business, and out of the receipts here yesterday of 3,937 bbls, fully 2,540 bbls were for direct shipment to Mediterranean ports. The South is showing its indifferent temper over selling at the current market rates in the small supplies furnished for offer on this market, but there is quite as much hesitancy on the part of buyers, and easy quotations from export sources. There were 150 bbls crude obtained here at 21c, with that price further bid and small offerings. For prime yellow on the dock 25½c was the trading price, and otherwise not exceeded in most bidding, although held at 25¾@26c, with one lot of 300 bbls held at 26c, free on board. For good off yellow bidding rarely exceeds 25c, while to 25½c is asked, and 120 bbls sold at 25½c....LINSEED OIL was at firm prices; American at 41c; boiled, 44c; Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was in moderate demand and steady; quoted at 51@52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, March 13.—Oil opened, highest, lowest, and closed, $1.30½; Standard's price, $1.35.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were lower by 10c for pork, 2½ points for lard, and 7½ points for bacon, but recovered and closed nearly to the figures of the night before. The larger receipts of hogs tended to the early weakness, but slightly quickened speculative demands, including some interest from the packers, brought the market around in face of receipts and lower prices. Chicago estimated its hog receipts as 15,000 head.

LARD—There was firmer holding of this product after an early decline of 2½ points than of pork and ribs, although its cash demand continued dull, but more through an effort of the packers to get its prices up, possibly, as was supposed, to sell the July option. At the West, March closed 5.30c nominal; May was 5.40@5.42½c, closing at 5.42½c, asked; July at 5.52½@5.57½c, closing at 5.55@5.57½c. Here there was a slow trading, and 5.55c quoted bid for a cash sale of 100 tcs, iron-bound pks, 5.60c; May option, 5.07c asked. City steam was steady; sales, 100 tcs, 5c. Refined was quiet; Continent, 5.90c; South American, 6.15c; compound, 4⅝@4½c, as to quality.

PORK—Here there was a little better export demand at steady prices, with sales of 300 bbls mess. The West, after declining 10c, reacted about 5c, and closed steady, with a little freer trading in the options, where March closed $9.50, nominal; May was at $9.62½@$9.70, closing at $9.65 bid; July at $9.80@$9.85, closing at $9.82½ bid. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10 @$10.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clears, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—The trading in short ribs was somewhat better, with, after a decline of 5@7½ points, a slight reaction with, at the West, March closing at 5.02½c nominal; May was at 5.15@5.20c, closing at 5.17½c bid; July at 5.27½@5.30c.

CUTMEATS—There was increased demand for bellies, offerings of which were more reserved at firm prices. Sales of 25,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 5c, with 10 lb quoted at 5¼c; city-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5c; 10-lb average, 5¼c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c.

BEEF—Was at steady prices on moderate demands. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and unchanged. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were offered at easier prices. Bacon at 5¾c, 180 lb at 5¼c; 160 lb at 5¾c; 140 lb 5¼c, 120 lb at 5¾c; pigs at 6¼c. Receipts at the West, 60,035 head; same time last year, 55,665 head; Chicago—Receipts, 27,000 head; weak to 5c lower; $3.75@$4.12½; left over, 2,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; active; $4@$4.15. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; weaker, $3.70 @$3.85. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; slow to 5c lower; $3.70@$3.85. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,905 head; 5@10c lower; $3.50@$4.10. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,683 head; fairly active; lower; $3.85 @$4.17½. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,047 head; $3.80 @$3.95.

TALLOW—There was a steady market, at 3 13-16c for city, at which there were sellers, with demands of a more reserved character. No sales for the day. For country-made light demands at 3⅜@3¾c. The auction sale in London showed 1,250 casks offered and about half of the quantity sold, with prices 3d lower.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was light bidding for city at 4⅝c, while 4¾c was asked, but the lard refiners not inclined to accumulate, even at the inside price, and the exporters practically out of the market. For lard stearine a better inquiry, with 6¼@6⅝c quoted for city, and sales of 75,000 lb on private terms for oleo.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened easier, but closed steady at 5@10 points advance, with a fair local trade, and prices influenced by the cables. Havre was unchanged, while Hamburg was partly ¼ pfennig for No. 7. Sales, 1,500 bags No. 7 at 13⅝@13¾c, 1,000 bags Santos No. 9, per Salono, at 12.44c; 1,200 bags Central American and 650 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Opening Call—11 A.M.—April, 500 bags at 12.85c; May, 250 bags at 12.65c; September, 250 bags at 11.20c; December, 250 bags at 10.90c; total, 1,250 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 1,500 bags at 13.15c; April, 250 bags at 12.85c; May, 750 bags at 12.65c, 750 bags at 12.70c; June, 250 bags at 12.35c; July, 250 bags at 11.95c, 750 bags at 12c; September, 1,750 bags at 11.20c, 2,500 bags at 11.25c, 500 bags at 11.30c; December, 250 bags at 10.90c, 250 bags at 10.95c; January, 1,250 bags at 10.80c; total, 11,000 bags. Exchange—145 points paid to exchange 750 bags September for May; 20 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for April; 70 points paid to exchange 250 bags July for May; 45 points paid to exchange 500 bags May for March; 45 points paid to exchange 250 bags January for September; June, 250 bags at 12.30c and May, 250 bags at 12.70c, sold together; total for day, 16,750 bags.

Closing prices: January, 10.80@10.85c; February, 10.75@10.86c; March, 13.20@13.25c; April, 12.90@12.95c; May, 12.70@12.75c; June, 12.30@ 12.35c; July, 12@12.06c; August, 11.55@11.65c; September, 11.25@11.30c; October, 11.10@11.20c; November, 11@11.10c; December, 10.90@10.95c.

COTTON.

Contracts were only moderately active, and closed very steady at 3@6 points advance, on a local covering demand, while Liverpool was 3@4 points down....Spot was quiet at 1-16c decline; sales, 245 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 7 15-16c; middling uplands, 7 11-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
March	7.42@7.44	7.44	7.44	900
April	7.42@7.43	7.44	7.35	7,700
May	7.50@7.51	7.51	7.43	58,600
June	7.53@7.54	7.54	7.56	16,900
July	7.57@....	7.57	7.49	15,200
August	7.57@....	7.57	7.48	46,200
September	7.33@7.34	7.31	7.29	1,500
October	7.22@7.23	7.23	7.18	7,600
November	7.19@7.20	7.19	7.14	4,700
December	7.21@7.22	7.21	7.16	7,300
January	7.26@7.28	7.24	7.24	100
Total				166,400

Net receipts at the ports to-day, 10,183 bales, against 18,477 bales same day last year, and for the week, 70,737 bales. The movement at the interior towns for the week was as follows: Receipts, 22,614 bales; shipments, 53,969 bales; stock, 344,420 bales; against last year's receipts, 5,973 bales; shipments, 107,223 bales; stock, 845,384 bales.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—We are still having a very quiet trade in domestic beans, and, with liberal supplies, the market shows further weakness on some varieties. For the fanciest marks of marrow $1.35 is named, but we have some intimation that on round lots this price might be shaded a little. Medium still have a few jobbing sales at $1.27½, but no considerable business is now possible above $1.25; sales at that on the spot and to arrive. Pea are quiet and very rarely exceed $1.25. White kidney, turtle soup, and yellow eye very dull and in buyers' favor. Red kidney steady but quiet. California lima mostly held under high limit, some sales making at $1.90. Green peas unchanged. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.35; do, medium, $1.25@$1.27½; do, pea, $1.20; do, white kidney, $1.30@$1.35; do, red kidney, $1.10@$1.12½; do, turtle soup, $1.35@ $1.40; do, yellow eye, $1.25@$1.35; do, lima, California, $1.90; do, foreign pea, old, 95c@$1.05; do, foreign, medium, old, 90c@$1; green peas, barrels, per bushel, 82½c; do, bags, 80c; do, Scotch, 82½c.

BUTTER—Demand moderate; choice steady on light receipts; Western, 14@22c; do, extra, 22c; State, dairy, 9@20c; Western imitation creamery, 11½@18c; do, factory, 9@13c.

CHEESE—Fair home trade in choice lots; State, full cream, large, 9@10¼c; do, fancy, 10½c; do, small, 6@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Fair demand; unchanged; Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, free, 11½ @11¾c; Western, not gathered, fancy, 11c; do, fair to good, 10¾c; Southern, fresh collections, 10@10½c; refrigerator, per case, $2.50@$2.70; duck, 23@28c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in light receipt; bad weather and snow in the interior interferes with shipments; prices are very firm for most kinds; grapes have little demand; cranberries moving fairly well, and prices held steady; California oranges quiet; cold weather is unfavorable to outward movement; the market is steady; Florida strawberries in fair supply, mostly carried over from previous receipts; stock largely below fancy, and moving slowly at 20@35c; few choice still reach 40c, and rare sales of extras are reported up to 50c. We quote: Apples, extra fancy sorts, in large barrels, $4@$5; do, Ben Davis, $3@$3.75; do, Baldwin, $3@$3.50; do, Greening, $3@$3.75; fair to good grades, $2@ $2.75; grapes, Catawba, per case, $1.25@$2.25; per bushel, 75@15c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $8@$11.50; Jersey, per crate, $1.25@$2.25, latter for repacked only. Oranges, California, per box, $3@$3.75. Strawberries, Florida, fancy, per quart, 40c; do, fair to prime, 20@35c. DRIED—There is no increase in the demand for evaporated apples, but supplies are coming forward slowly, and a moderate quantity is moving in a jobbing way; prices generally steady, but would weaken under any pressure to sell; sundried apples of prime to choice quality are held with perhaps a little more confidence, but it is a dull, weak market for all lower grades; cores and skins almost out of stock; feeling very firm in view of strong interior advices. No demand to speak of for either peeled or unpeeled peaches. Raspberries have a few jobbing sales at 18½c, and last sales of blackberries were at 5c. Other small fruits unchanged. California fruits have a fair call, but at no higher prices. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 9¼@9¾c; do, prime to choice, 5@6c; do, common to good, 3½@ 4½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 1½@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@2½c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3c; do, Western, 2½@3½c; do, State, 2½@3½c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 2½c. Peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 1½@2c. Raspberries, evaporated, 18@18½c. Cherries, 8@10c. Blackberries, 5c. Huckleberries, 5½@6c. Plums, Southern, damson, 4½@5c. Apricots, 9@13c. Peaches, California, peeled, 11@ 15c; do, unpeeled, 3¼@6½c. Prunes, 3½@7c.

GAME—Quail and grouse in light supply and held steadily, but very slow sale. Partridges in fair supply, and prime Western offered at $1 per pair. A few fresh English snipe arriving. Wild ducks mostly thin and poor, and sell slowly at irregular prices. Venison has little call. Rabbits in light supply, but few wanted. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 50c@$1; grouse, $1.25 @$1.50; quail, per dozen, $2.50@$2.75; English snipe, $2.25@$2.50; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $1.75@$2.50; do, redheads, $1.25@$1.50; do, mallards, 50@75c; do, other kinds, 25@40c; rabbits, undrawn, 20c; do, drawn, 15@18c; do, jacks, 30@ 50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 18@22c; do, whole deer, 10@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—There were no fresh receipts, and, with little demand, the market is nominally unchanged. We quote: Fowls and chickens, per lb, 8½@9c; roosters, per lb, 5@5½c; turkeys, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 65@ 90c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.62; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c. DRESSED—The receipts of fresh dressed poultry continue moderate, and, while demand is not active, still it is about sufficient to absorb the offerings of choice stock, and, with the market cleaning up, the feeling is firm, especially on fowls. Fresh turkeys are rarely desirable, nearly all lots running too large and coarse and difficult to sell except to cheap trade at irregular prices, though choice lots are wanted and would bring a premium. Capons firm for choice. Fowls and chickens firm at 10c for choice dry packed, with occasional sales of selected small at 10½c, but iced lots are slow and rarely possible above 9¾c. Squabs steady. Frozen poultry plenty, but movement limited to small lots for current use. We quote: Fresh turkeys, average lots, young hens, 14c; do, mixed young hens and toms, 12½@13¾c; do, young toms, 12@ 13c; do, old toms, 11@12c; Philadelphia capons, large, 18@20c; do, medium size, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western large, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 12@13c; Philadelphia broilers, 3 to 4 lb average to pair, 25@28c; do, Winter chickens, 4 to 5 lb to pair, 18@20c; do, roasting chickens, 12@17c; chickens and fowls, Western average best dry packed, 10c; do, ice packed, 9½c; do, fair to good, 8@9c; old cocks, 6½@7c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3; frozen turkeys, No. 1, 14½@15c; do, No. 2, 9@11c; do, old toms, 11@ 12c; chickens, No. 1, 10@11c; fowls, No. 1, 9½c; chickens and fowls, No. 2, 6@7c; ducks, No. 1, 15@17c; geese, 9@11c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes freely offered; moderate demand; onions dull, unless choice.... Potatoes, Maine, 90c@$1.75; Long Island, 60@85c; State, 60c@$1.25; Jersey, 60@75c; Bermuda, $4.50 @$5.50; sweets, $2@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $2@$8; celery, per dozen stalks, 15c@$1.25; onions, white, per bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 65c@$1; do, yellow, 90c@$1.65; tomatoes, per carrier, $1.50@ $3.50; kale, per bbl, $1.50@$1.75; string beans, per crate, $1@$3; spinach, per bbl, $1.50@$3.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—More active and firm....New-Orleans, centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@38c; Barbados, jobbing, 26@29c.

RICE—Market firm and demand fair....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 4½c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw very dull, and quoted steady.... Refined quiet and unchanged....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3⅜c; centrifugal, 96° test, 4@4¼c.... Cutloaf, 5⅝c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5@ 5⅛c; standard A, 5c; off A, 4 7-10c@4 11-16c; softs, 3⅜@4⅜c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Receipts of bricks are not very large, and the demand is fair. Haverstraw hard bricks are worth $5.25@$5.75 per 1,000; Jerseys, $4.50@$5.25; pale, $2@$2.25; Croton, dark and red, $13; Croton, brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $22; Trenton front, $20.... Rosedale cement is firm, and is worth $1 per barrel; American Portland, $2; Belgian Portland, $1.80@$2.10; English Portland, $2@$2.15

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

More of the St. Luke's Plot Sold—Ex-Inspector Williams Will Move—Private Sales.

Messrs. Douglas, Robinson & Co., with S. F. Jayne & Co., have sold the lot, 25 by 100.5, on the south side of Fifty-fifth Street, 325 feet west of Fifth Avenue, part of the St. Luke's Hospital plot, for Mrs. Murtland to a Mrs. Ewell, at about $41,000. This lot has been exchanged by Mr. Robinson's firm for the house which was to be erected for Mrs. Quinby, on the same street, beginning 220 feet west of Fifth Avenue, and which was bought by her from William R. Montgomery at about $70,000. Mrs. Quinby will build a twenty-five-foot-front dwelling. The St. Luke's plot is now disposed of, excepting 50 by 200.10 at the westerly end and the Fifth Avenue front, extending back 125 feet. The part disposed of measures 225 feet on Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Streets by 200.10.

Messrs. Fitzsimons & Smith have sold for Elizabeth Sorensen to Mrs. May E. Harris the two four-story English basement dwellings 234 and 236 West Twenty-fifth Street, each 15 by 55 by 100, the seller taking in part payment the four-story and basement dwelling 355 West Twenty-ninth Street, 22 by 50 by 100. This latter building will be altered into a flat.

Messrs. Gutwillig Brothers have bought the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 100 by 110, and have resold the plot to builders, who will erect on it five five-story brick and stone apartment houses.

Ex-Inspector Alexander S. Williams has sold his three-story and basement brick dwelling 109 East Tenth Street, 21.2 2-5 by 94.7, to Civil Justice George F. Roesch. Mr. Williams will purchase a house on the west side for a residence.

Mr. William M. Ryan has sold for John J. Bell to William Preuss, Jr., the four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Mr. John C. Umberfield has sold, at $70,000, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 23 West Eighty-sixth Street, 25 by 61, with dining-room extension 19 by 29 by 100.8½. This is the first of a row of nine dwellings just completed by Mr. Umberfield.

Messrs. Schrag & Richtberg have sold for Robert I. Brown, trustee for Mrs. M. Cobb, the three-story brick building, with store, 346 Sixth Avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, 25 by 95.

Mr. John J. Bogert has sold for the estate of Kessler Ullmann, to Edward Bachman, at $12,000, the four-story brick building 19 Barrow Street, 25 by 81.

Messrs. Folsom Brothers have sold for the Schrenkeisen estate, to the Rev. Edward O. Flagg, the four-story and basement dwelling 358 Lexington Avenue.

Messrs. M. Bargebuhr & Son have sold for Builder Louis Wirth the new five-story flat, with stores, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 86 by 90, and the similar flat at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, to William F. Koerner, at $86,000. This completes the sale of a block of twelve flats recently finished by Mr. Wirth, six of which have been sold by the Messrs. Bargebuhr. The same brokers have sold for Mr. Koerner the five-story brownstone flat 155 West One Hundred and Second Street, 25 by 80 by 100, to Mrs. Jennie Bargebuhr, at $27,000.

Messrs. J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for George H. Peabody to P. J. Byrnes, at $5,500, two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 70 feet east of Morris Avenue; for Franklin A. Wilcox to Herman Wauer, at $2,500, a plot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 40 feet south of Bristow Street, 35 by irregular; and, for the same to C. H. Sproessig, at $1,800, a lot on the south side of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 100 feet south of Bristow Street.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold to a Mr. Button the four-story dwelling 8 West Eighty-second Street, 18 by 102.2.

Mr. C. Wolinsky has sold for the Washington Life Insurance Company, to Nathan Cohen, at about $41,000, the six-story tenements 184 and 186 Division Street, 44 by 78, which were recently bought in by the company under foreclosure at about $6,000 less.

Mr. George H. Kendall has sold to the Staten Island Improvement Company, at about $145,000, his property on the Serpentine Road, Gurney's Hill, S. I., which he bought three years ago for $100,0000.

The Real Estate Board of Brokers of the City of New-York is now furnishing Room No. 2, at 59 Liberty Street, which will be enlarged by the addition of Room No. 3 by May 1. All brokers sufficiently interested are invited to inspect the room, and those inclined to offer suggestions regarding the same, or for the future management of the board, are cordially requested to do so. Communications may be sent to the Secretary, P. S. Treacy, at 59 Liberty Street, or 101 Western Boulevard.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Allan G. Macdonnell, at $200, Lot 179 of the Arden property, at William's Bridge.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to Jacob O. Butler, at $37,500, the four-story brick dwelling 71 Convent Avenue, east side, 699.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

La Fontaine Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, a two-story frame stable, by Patrick Murphy of 2,022 La Fontaine Avenue, owner; cost, $500.

Poplar Street, south side, 300 feet east of Forest Avenue, two two and one-half story frame dwellings, by Ole Olmstead and Edwin Astley of 234 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owners; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, four five story brick tenements, by Charles Bechtermann of 522 Jamaica Avenue, L. I., owner; cost, $81,000.

Bergen Avenue, east side, 43 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, a one-story brick store, by John L. Mead of 590 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, owner; cost, $500.

Westchester Avenue and Southern Boulevard, northeast corner, a one-story brick office, by Henry D. Tiffany; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, three five-story brick stores and flats, by John and Lewis V. Lavelle of 1,228 Simpson Street, owner; cost, $75,000.

Fairmount Place, south side, 196 feet west of Marmion Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, by August Pierson and Charles A. Johnson of 682 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owners; cost, $4,500.

Jennings Street, south side, 69 feet west of Stebbins Avenue, a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Sylvia A. Grace of 1,332 Stebbins Avenue, owner; cost, $2,500.

Webster Avenue, east side, 120 feet south of Southern Boulevard, a two-story frame dwelling, by Church E. Gates & Co. of Mott Haven, owners; cost, $2,500.

Knox Street, north side, 275 feet west of Verlo Street, Woodlawn, a two and one-half story frame dwelling, by Alice F. Rogers of 364 West Thirty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $3,500.

Washington Avenue, east side, 426 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, a three-story frame tenement, by John Ward of 696 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway and 156 and 158 Mercer Street, a twelve-story brick store and lofts, by Well & Mayer of 25 Chambers Street, owners; cost, $465,000.

Morrison Lane, or Two Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 600 feet west of Park Road, a one-story and attic frame stable, by Henry Kruger of Spuyten Duyvil, owner; cost, $2,000.

Devoe Street and Bremer Avenue, northeast corner, a two-story frame dwelling, by John W. Carroll of 258 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $4,500.

Nos. 2,213 to 2,217 Third Avenue, by Edward Callan of 1,896 Lexington Avenue, alterations to three four-story brick stores and dwellings; cost, $5,000.

No. 25 St. Mark's Place, by Nicholas Schultz of Bloomfield, N. J., alterations to a three-story and attic brick dwelling, store, &c.; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 25 Essex Street and 42 Hester Street, by Maier Greenberg of 7 Essex Street, alterations to a three-story and attic brick and frame tenement; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, by Henry Astor of West Copake, Columbia County, N. Y., alterations to a three-story brick lodging house, &c.; cost, $350.

Twentieth Street, north side, 66 feet west of Avenue B, by the Consolidated Gas Company, 4 Irving Place, alterations to a four-story coal shed; brick; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, by August Werensch of 553 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, alterations to a two-story frame storage house; cost, $2,500.

No. 9 East Forty-second Street, by John & William W. Caswell, Boston, Mass., alterations to a four-story and basement brick store and office building; cost, $7,500.

No. 53 West Ninety-first Street, by Lena Aronson of 55 West Ninety-first Street, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,500.

No. 492 Ninth Avenue, by Louis Steels of 492 Ninth Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $500.

No. 131 West Twenty-sixth Street, by Meier Mannheimer of 227 West Thirty-third Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick tenement; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 536 to 540 Water Street and 291 to 295 Cherry Street, by Albert Busch of 333 East Seventeenth Street, alterations to a five-story brick stable; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 70 to 76 Trinity Place, by Augustus D. Shepard of Fanwood, N. J., alterations to a six-story brick office building; cost, $20,000.

Nelson Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of High Bridge Street, by Annie Ferris, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, March 13.

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 102d St, 100.11x—x s e 113.3x—; Margaret E. Zimmermann, individually and as trustee, to Thomas Frazier $60,000
BOULEVARD, s e corner of 103d St, 100.11x—x113.3x—; Sophia R. C. Furniss and others to Thomas Frazier.... 42,000
147TH ST, n s, 193.9 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x99.11; Julia A. Morris to Nicholas J. Morris, Jr. 1
11TH AV, n w corner of 186th St, 25x100; Hammond O'Dell to James H. Robertson 1
66TH ST, 227 West; John Farrell and wife to Robert L. Morrell 1
4TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 118th St, 25x90; Abraham Goldstein to Rosa Goldstein 1
LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St, 128.2 x irregular; Theodore P. Austin and wife to Edward Oppenheimer and another 1
SAME PROPERTY; Clinton Ogilvie and wife to Edward Oppenheimer and another 1
129TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Robert Hill 1
119TH ST, n s, 212.2 ft w of Manhattan Av, 18.9x100.11; Adeline R. Thatcher to Pauline Leipziger 1
129TH ST, 308 and 310 West; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Adam Hill 1
BOULEVARD, s e corner of 103d St, 100.11x—x113.3x—; Thomas Frazier and wife to Sophia R. C. Furniss and others.. 42,000
BOULEVARD, n e corner of 102d St, 100.11x—x113.3x—; Thomas Frazier and wife to Margaret E. Zimmermann, as trustee 60,000
LOT in 23d Ward, described in Liber 4, Page 12, Section 9; Harriet L. Ford to Sarah A. Cooper and another, ½ part 1
164TH ST, s w corner of College Av, 25 x100.11; Mary Simpson to James Simpson 2,400
6TH ST, n s, 127.6 ft w of Franklin Av, 20x100; Florence D. Atkins to August P. Genz 1
168TH ST, 839 East; Willis D. Warfield and wife to same 4,500
FOREST AV, e s, 61 ft s of Home St, 39.10x107.3x88.2x irregular; Emma Eckstein to Arthur A. Swany 1
WEBSTER AV, e s, 500 ft s of 171st St, 50x144.2, to Mill Brook, x50.8x138.5; Moses Green and wife to Annie F. Vreeland 100
BOSTON AV, n s, 97.3 ft e of Suburban Place, 24.4x111.11x22.8x116; James S. Bolton, Jr., and wife to H. M. Bolton, ½ part 1
WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 170th St, 50x90; August Hanselmann to Dina Hanselmann 2,000
TERRACE VIEW AV, s s, 370.2 ft w of Jansen Av, 75x100x75x98.9; Frank Yoran and wife to Samuel L. Berrian 3,600
SHIEL ST, s s, 206.1 ft e of 4th Av, 32x100; Winslow E. Busby and wife to Mary O'Donnell 1
LOT 396, map of Seton Homestead; Matthew Danahy to Frank Danahy..... 400
FORSYTH ST, 74; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... 40,000
EAST BROADWAY, s s, 236.3 ft e of Market St, 25x100; Morris Alexander and wife to David Kidansky and another 1
FORSYTH ST, 74; Jonas Weil and wife to Benedict A. Klein..... 40,000
ELDRIDGE ST, 18; n s 2d St, 123 ft w of 2d Av, 20.8x68.6; 4th St, s s, 362.11 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x96; Albertina M. Weyhausen and others to Lauretta H. Harding..... 12,000
PIKE ST, 48; Pincus Lowenfeld and wife to Abraham Silverson and another.... 15,200
DELANCEY ST, 277; Betty Simon to Charles Simon's Sons..... 21,500
WEST 12TH ST, s s, 63 ft w of Greenwich St, 20x44; Deborah Clenen and others to Jane McCarthy 7,077
8TH AV, 342 and 344; William C. Strange and wife to Benjamin B. Johnston..... 40,000
15TH ST, 623 East; Sylvester M. Brady to Ella R. Brady..... 1
29TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Mary Dengler to Lendon Stephens. 1
SAME PROPERTY; Sarah Carroll to Mary Dengler 1
LEXINGTON AV, 340; Edward H. Landon and wife to Henry W. Taft..... 30,000
24TH ST, 53 West; Ella McCormick to John McCabe 28,500

Recorded Lenses.

HARNETT, Daniel, to John Fitzpatrick; 120-122 East 63d St, 10 years..... $6,000
VAN BUREN, Anna M., to David J. Ferries and another; 7 Vanderbilt Av, store, &c., 5 years..... 1,500
MORRIS, Henry L., and others, trustees for Henry Astor, to Bernard F. Rosenthal; s s of 46th St, 108.4 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5, 21 years..... 350
RICE, Philip, to Isaac Greenwald; 804 East 74th St, store, &c., 3 years..... 360
RASINES, Ada W., to Peter Conlan; 124 West 49th St, store, &c., 3 years..... 660
ALEXANDER, Joseph M., to Domenico Spaziano; 454 9th Av, store, &c., 3 years 900
TOWNSEND, James R., and another, executors of Charles A. Coe, to Lars G. Ericson; 241 5th Av, five rooms, second floor, 5 years..... 1,750
LANE, Charles, to Maria Sandberg; 106 Rivington St, 5 years..... 1,500
SANDER, William, to Christopher O. Ritz; 110 3d Av, 3 2-12 years..... $2,400, 2,700
NEW-YORK WOOL WAREHOUSE COMPANY to the United States of America; n w corner of Beach St and West Broadway, 4,576 square ft of first floor and basement, branch Post Office, 5 years.. 6,000
NEW-YORK PRESS CLUB to Gustave Junker; 7 North William St and loft of 5, 5 years..... 3,000
RUPPRECHT, Henry, to Mordecai S. Kauffman; 1,123 Park Av, 5 years..... 540

Recorded Mortgages.

ABRAHAMS, Rebecca, to George Vassar, Sr.; 230 Madison St, and other property, 5 years..... $12,000
BRITZ, Emma and Charles J., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 26 West 133d St, 3 years.. 11,000
BASSETT, Malida, to Joseph Rose; n s of 6th St, 155 ft w of 4th Av, William's Bridge, 1 year..... 600
COLE, John B., and wife to Citizens' Savings Bank of New-York; s s of Bleecker St, 29.1 ft e of Crosby St, 2 years 65,000
DEMAREST, Augusta, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 110 West 38th St, 3 years..... 25,000
DE ANGELIS, Anacletus, to Samuel A. Blanchford and another, trustees, &c.; 154 Sullivan St, 1 year..... 15,000
DEEN, Ann M., to the United States Trust Company of New-York; w s of Edgecombe Av, 229.10 ft n of 145th St, 2 years..... 30,000
EAGLE, Clarence H., and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of 5th Av and 105th St, 1 year 32,000
SAME to same; s s of 105th St, 100 ft e of Av, 1 year..... 18,000
FELDHAUSEN, William, and wife to Coleman Benedict; s e corner of Columbus Av and 100th St, 3 years..... 10,000
FRAZIER, Thomas, to Edward J. Moloughney; s e corner of the Boulevard and 103d St, 1 year..... 3,714
FRAZIER, Thomas, and wife to Sophia R. C. and Clementina Furniss and Margaret E. Zimmerman; s e corner of the Boulevard and 103d St, 1 year..... 39,200
SAME to Margaret E. Zimmerman, trustee of Sophia R. C. Furniss; s e corner of the Boulevard and 103d St, 1 year 9,800
SAME to same; n e corner of the Boulevard and 102d St, 1 year..... 49,000
GENZ, August F., to Johanna Genz; n s of 6th St, 127.6 ft w of Franklin Av, 5 years 3,000
HENRIQUEZ, Louis N., to Louise R. Burbank; n s of 38th St, 22.4 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years..... 20,000
HANSSON, Christian and Ola, to Peter Alexander; s s of 165th St, 266.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, installments..... 650
HUTCHINSON, Richard M., to Mary E. Parsons; e s of Nathalie Av, Lots 19 and 20, map of villa sites, Anthony estate, 3 years..... 6,500
HENNING, Mary M., to William Allan; s s of 10th St, 80 ft e of Avenue C, 1 year. 600
JARMULOWSKY, Louis, to Sender Jarmulowsky; w s of Ridge St, 152.11 ft s of Rivington St, 1 year..... 2,000
KLEIN, Benedict A., to George G. Kip; 74 Forsyth St, 5 years..... 27,000
McCABE, John, to William F. Vause; 53 West 24th St, demand..... 40,000
McCARTHY, Jane, to the New-York Savings Bank; West 12th St, s s, 83 ft w of Greenwich St, 1¼ years..... 3,000
NATHAN, Marcus, and wife to Margaret B. Newington; w s of Prospect Av, 225 ft n of 152d St, 3 years..... 5,000
O'BRIEN, James, and wife to the Seamen's Bank for Savings of New-York; n s of 70th St, 208 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 14,000
OPPENHEIMER, Edward, and Isaac Metzger to Theodore P. Austin; s e corner of 115th St, ½ part, 18 months.. 23,000
OPPENHEIMER, Edward, and Isaac Metzger to Clinton Ogilvie; s e corner Lenox Av and 115th St, one-half part, 18 months 23,000
O'DONNELL, Mary, to New-York Building and Loan Banking Company; s s Shiel St, 206.1 ft e of 4th Av, (William's Bridge,) installments..... 3,175
POITIERS, John A., and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of 135th St, 306.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 1 year..... 3,500
REEHILL, Ellen L., to Christopher F. Bode; 7 Vanderbilt Av, lease, collateral. 2,000
ROBERTSON, James H., to Hamilton Odell; n w corner of 11th Av and 186th St, 3 years..... 1,500
SILVERSON, Abraham, and Morris Jacobson to Pincus Lowenfeld; 48 Pike St, 1 year..... 5,200
SOMERVILLE, John, and wife to New-York Building and Loan Banking Company; e s Grant Av, 156.8 ft, installments 5,520
THATCHER, Adeline, and Edward C. to Pauline Leipziger; n s of 119th St, 212.2 ft w of Manhattan Av, installments..... 1,500
SAME to Maria Richard; 367 West 119th St, 3 years..... 12,000
VREELAND, Annie F., to Moses Green; e s of Webster Av, 500 ft s of 171st St, installments 5,100

Assignments of Mortgages.

DYCKMAN, William L., to Kate M. Anderson $2,500
DANAHY, Matthew, to Frank Danahy... 300
EASTON, Charles H., to C. Stacy Clark.. 1,000
JARMULOWSKY, Meyer, to Sender Jarmulowsky 1
LEO, Isabelle N., to Sarah Friedlander.... 2,500
LITTLEFIELD, Frederick M., to Robert L. Morrell..... 1
LILLIENDAHL, John G. R., to Solomon Moses 2,000
LAWRENCE, Alexandrine F., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee..... 30,281
MULLER, Jacob, to Elizabeth Weinrich. 1,000
RYER, Frederick, to John H. V. Arnold. 1,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society, (two assignments)..... 8,000
WEINRICH, John, to James Muller..... 1,000
WILLIAMSON, Smith, to William Humphreys 2,000
WEIL, Jonas, and Bernhard Mayer, to Samuel Weil..... 6,072

Lis Pendens.

ELLIOTT AV, w corner of a proposed street, 50 ft front, being Lot 54, map of Schuylerville, Throgg's Neck; John Doe, and others against Daniel Dwyer and others, (partition.)
118TH ST, n s, 137.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9 ft front; Harlem Savings Bank against Josephine and Edward Phillips, (foreclosure of mortgages.)
2D AV, e s, 76.7 ft n of 79th St, 25.6½ ft front; Antony Wallach against Mary Barry and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
97TH ST, 10 to 14 East; Julius M. Cohen against Max or Max E. Levy and Rosa Levy, (declare deed void.)
MONROE ST, 96; Bernard Galewski and Banned Friend against Louis Meryash and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
WASHINGTON ST, 13; also 428 West 42d St; Florence Baldwin, by Michael Blake, guardian, against William Baldwin and James P. Baldwin and wife, (partition or sale.)
CHATHAM ST, 48; also n s of 121st St, 100 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25 ft front; n s of 121st St, 332.1 ft w of Avenue A, 17.11 ft front; 14 and 16 Manhattan St; 20 and 26 Manhattan St; 2,245 7th Av; 320 to 324 West 145th St, and other property; Elizabeth J. Murray against John B. Haskin, Jr., and others, (declare will void.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.
137TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 30x99.11; Willson, Adams & Co. against Schmitt & Maass, owners and contractors $124
LEXINGTON AV, 1,991 to 1,993; Adelbert S. Nichols against Margaret A. Smith and Charles Bichterman, owners; the H. C. Smith Company and Charles Bichterman, contractors..... 808
13TH ST, 40 West; the Fleming Cement and Brick Company against George A. Hearne, owner; A. A. Andruss & Son, contractors 161
98TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; William S. Lowe against Peter Saltuary, owner and contractor..... 97
138TH ST, 731 East; John N. Dyer & Son against Edward Jenkins, as contractor 77
AVENUE A, 1,054 to 1,062; Henry McShane Manufacturing Company against William Schumacher, owner; O'Hare & Kuhn, contractors..... 165
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, or 3d Av, and Lorrillard St, n e corner, 61.6x53; Frederick J. McGraw against Annie Donohue, owner and contractor..... 3,500
HAMILTON TERRACE, 9 to 11, and 1 and 3; also 43 West 141st St; Adelbert S. Nichols against Albert V. Donellon and Alice Davis, owners; Davies & Co., contractors 142
98TH ST, 304 East; Charles V. McConologue against Peter and Johanna Saltuary, owners, and Peter Saltuary, contractor 1,000

The Awakening.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Some people love at sight and quarrel on acquaintance.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

By order of M. Taylor Pyne, Executor OF THE

Estate of Moses Taylor, Deceased,

THE CHOICE AND ELEGANT PROPERTY

consisting of

Two 4-story brick buildings and 2 brick stables, with large plot of land, known as

Nos. 118 & 122 5th Av.,

AND

5 and 7 West 17th St.,

northwest corner

5th Av. and 17th St.

FOR MAPS, TERMS, AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO M. TAYLOR PYNE, EXECUTOR, 52 WALL ST., OR TO PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, 111 BROADWAY.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY, March 26th, 1896,

At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty Street, at 12 o'clock noon,

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY

No. 291 Broadway,

N. W. Cor. of Reade St.

Six-story and basement office building, marble front; sizes, 33.2x100.1x28.11x98.8.

PEREMPTORY SALE,

BY ORDER OF THE

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,

owing to the removal of the Bank to their new quarters in the Wool Exchange Bldg.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at four per cent. interest if desired.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., or No. 1 Madison Ave. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt. (5136)

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Union Square West, No. 25,

Between 15th and 16th Streets.

LARGE STORE TO LEASE.

JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,

45 William Street.

MONTAUK BUILDING,

Nos. 19 Liberty St., 79-83 William St., and 62 Maiden Lane; a large bright basement, one entire floor and several small offices to let in this new fire-proof building. Apply to

J. METCALFE THOMAS,

19 Liberty St.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.

To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT.

On Washington Heights, overlooking the Hudson River, between the Ridge Road and the Lafayette Boulevard, 171st and 172d Sts.; the McCormack homestead, known as "Walnut Grove," with stable and outbuildings, and attractive grounds.

PARTICULARS OF

RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY & CO.,

61 PINE ST.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT.

The McCormack camp in The Adirondacks, on the banks of Upper Meche Lake, near Paul Smith's, consisting of a comfortable and pretty modern furnished cottage, built on three sides of a court, one story in height, with seven or eight large rooms, with open fireplaces, &c.; price for season, $600.

PARTICULARS OF

RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY & CO.,

61 PINE ST.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.

J. METCALFE THOMAS. 19 Liberty St.

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INSURE YOUR TITLE.

Why carry the risk yourself?

Why rely on any protection but the best?

FOR A POLICY HOLDER, THIS COMPANY

1. Defends at its own expense any suit brought against a title guaranteed by it.
2. Pays any claim established against the property.
3. Compels an objecting purchaser to complete his contract to buy; or, if defeated in the attempt to do so, either pays the damages or takes the property off its policy holder's hands.

No other system does any of these things, but leaves all the risk and loss to be borne by the owner.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.

CAPITAL . . . . . $2,000,000.
SURPLUS . . . . . $1,250,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

174 WEST 94TH ST.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE CHEAP.

The new modern house, 3-story and basement; caretaker on premises; terms will be made to suit. Inquire of

J. DELMAGE TRIMBLE,

111 Broadway.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SEVENTH AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED and Forty-second Street.—New-York Supreme Court.—GEORGE H. RAYMOND, plaintiff, against BRIDGET HOGAN, Patrick Hogan, and Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, defendants.

By virtue of judgment of foreclosure and sale granted by this court in the above-entitled action and entered on the 7th day of February, 1896, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the undersigned, Edward J. H. Tamsen, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, duly appointed in this action for such purpose, will sell at public auction, on the 12th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by August Kleinau, auctioneer, (of Messrs. Kleinau, Lutz & Co., Sheriff's auctioneers,) at the stand of L. J. Phillips & Co., the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue distant fifty-four (54) feet and four (4) inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue; running thence westerly and parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-second Street and partly through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue twenty (20) feet and six (6) inches; thence easterly and again parallel, or nearly so, with One Hundred and Forty-second Street seventy-five (75) feet to the said westerly side of Seventh Avenue; thence northerly and along the same twenty (20) feet and seven (7) inches to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New-York, February 18th, 1896.

EDWARD J. H. TAMSEN, Sheriff.

HENRY LIPSKY, Deputy.

DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 27 Pine St., New-York.

Above sale is hereby adjourned to March 16th, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated March 12th, 1896.

EDWARD J. H. TAMSEN, Sheriff.

HENRY LIPSKY, Deputy.

DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, Plff.'s Attys., 27 Pine St.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—ALICE P. BUTMAN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH D. BUTMAN, Percival F. Butman, and Mary Isabella Butman, his wife; Arthur B. Butman and Dessie Maud Butman, his wife; Harold R. Butman, Alice Butman Kuhnast, Fritz Edward Kuhnast, Francis Skiddy Marden, and Fannie Louise Marden, his wife; Francis Skiddy Marden, Jr., Marian I. Marden, Lillie Butman Marden, and Eleanor Gay Marden, defendants.—Plaintiff desires the trial in the City and County of New-York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 23, 1896.

BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 100 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants, Percival F. Butman, Mary Isabella Butman, Arthur B. Butman, Dessie Maud Butman, Harold R. Butman, Alice Butman Kuhnast, Fritz Edward Kuhnast, Fannie Louise Marden, Francis Skiddy Marden, Jr., Marian I. Marden, Lillie Butman Marden, and Eleanor Gay Marden: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 11th day of February, 1896, and on the same day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House in said city.—Dated New-York, February 13, 1896.

BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 100 Broadway, New-York City.

f15-law6wS&mh28

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—ALVIN J. BELDEN and JOHN A. SEELY, plaintiffs, against JOSHUA K. SIGFRIED, Frank Himmelberger, Charles Himmelberger, Elias Davis, John F. Finney, Daniel Dechert, William Whitmer, Robert F. Whitmer, Martin Lane, Edward Bullock, Eugene B. Ayres, and James W. Beecher, (the names Edward, Eugene, and James being fictitious, the real names of said defendants being unknown,) defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February fifth, 1896.

MURPHY, LLOYD & BOYD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants, Joshua K. Sigfried, Frank Himmelberger, Charles Himmelberger, Elias Davis, John F. Finney, Daniel Dechert, William Whitmer, Robert F. Whitmer, Martin Lane, Edward Bullock, Eugene B. Ayres, and James W. Beecher, (the names Edward, Eugene, and James being fictitious, the real names of said defendants being unknown.)

The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order by Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the New-York Supreme Court, dated the 26th day of February, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said Court, at the County Court House, New-York City.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1896. MURPHY, LLOYD & BOYD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Post Office and office address 111 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. f29-law6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HOLLY MILL COMPANY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. HARPER, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 26th, 1896.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y. P. O. address, 120 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.

NOTICE.

Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of two hundred thirteen and 30-100 dollars, with interest thereon from June 2nd, 1895, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated February 26th, 1896. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the foregoing defendant William A. Harper: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 28th day of February, 1896, and filed, with the complaint in this action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said city, on the 28th day of February, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 28th, 1896.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 120 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y. f29-law6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES G. JUDSON, lately doing business in the City of New-York, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, Clarence F. True, the duly appointed assignee of said Charles G. Judson for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 102 West 81st Street, New-York City, on or before the 5th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 28th, 1896.

CLARENCE F. TRUE, Assignee.

J. ARTHUR BARRATT, Attorney for Assignee, 11 Pine Street, New-York City. f29-law6wS

The Awakening.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Some people love at sight and quarrel on acquaintance.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK